IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No 56,166.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Also with	Tons.
1914				
24th Jan.	ARABIA	8000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	9950		
28th ,,	MALOJA	12350		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
21st ,,	MANTUA	10509		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	ARABIA	7000		
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
25th ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	304 or 495		891 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay,

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 19th Jan.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 22nd Jan.	9 a. m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 23rd Jan.	6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Thursday 22nd Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 19th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,, 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th January, 1914.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bougault	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	,,	891	743	405
To London (single)	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914.
Porto Said	5301	Molfa	10th Feb.
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinotti	10th Mar.
A Steamer	6000	X	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 890, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,150,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkong	Penang, Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

W. I. T. C.
RACE MEETINGS

It is not necessarily the swiftest horse that first catches the judge's eye as the field flash past the winning post, for there is one all-important factor which has an immense bearing on the result of any horse race and in this factor is bound up much that is interesting and salient from a spectacular and sporting standpoint. We allude to the dexterity, tact and grit of the jockey his ability to ride to orders; his judgment of pace and staying power—in short his qualification to ride a skilful race and, perhaps a great finish; masterly qualities which give truth to the old saying; "*It is the bridle and spur that makes a good horse.*" Everybody knows that to fully appreciate the attractiveness or fascination of racing it is essential that the manœuvering of good jockeyism be carefully observed, and to permit of this being carried out successfully a BINOCULAR giving wide field and perfect definition is an absolute necessity.

We can provide these. Select any one of the following PRISMATIC FIELD GLASSES and you will be investing in an article of intrinsic merit and utility, giving EXTENDED VISION, FINE DEFINITION and STERLING VALUE.

What more useful present for a racing man, shikarist, for the rifle range, or for use under Service conditions, than one of these powerful and beautifully finished wear resisting Binoculars?

Busch's	Prismatic	"Lynkop"	8	diameter,	Rs. 105
do	do	"Ultralux"		do	,, 120
do	do	"Sollux"	6	do	,, 138
do	do	do	10	do	,, 155
do	do	"Terlux"	9	do	,, 140
do	Ordinary, Wide Vision				,, 45

For Cash, the above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.

BOMBAY AND POONA

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;
Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... ,, ,, 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta	Shanghai	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Retail Agents for Bombay:

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
(INDIA)

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & KARACHI

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO holding AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S BILL of LADING per s.s. "TURUL," of the Hungarian Levant Line are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to apply to this OFFICE for DELIVERY ORDERS and to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 15.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARES TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 22nd day of January, 1914, to 5th day of February, 1914, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend payable to Shareholders, Registered on the 22nd day of January, 1914, for the half year ending 15th February, 1914.

By Order of the Board,
C. D. BAKER,
C. N. MOBERLY,
Joint Managing Engineers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1914.

Telephone No. 755.

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.

General Merchants
High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers

EVERY REQUISITE
for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand. Suits made ready at 5 hours' notice.

New Consignments Every Mail

FIXED RATES

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD
BOMBAY

BRANCH:
SIRDAR GRIAH, Opp. POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

TENDERS are invited by 12 O'Clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1914, for INSTALLING an ELECTRICALLY OPERATED GOODS LIFT, in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

Plans and particulars may be seen in the office of the Electrical Engineer and forms of Tender obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 225 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.
Public Works Department,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—
"Gazette Commercial" of the following size:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271

TO-NIGHT!

A Drama of Emotional Interest:

IN A WOMAN'S POWER

The Story of a Woman's Love and Hate

LIEUTENANT DARING

An exciting story of an adventure in a South American port.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column

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Also THREE NURSES, at Rs. 75 each and ONE CLERK, at Rs. 30.

Employment is temporary at present.

Applicants should state their age, and qualifications and should forward copies only of their certificates.

Applications will be received up to 25th January and should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Municipal Office, Bombay.

YOUNG LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED, for Manager's Office of this Paper. Apply after 10 A.M., to MANAGER.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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JIVAJEE SORABJEE AND Co., AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD TIN SHED AND MATERIALS OF OLD OUT HOUSES, situated near Byculla Bridge, in Hensraj Lane, at Old Scotch School.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay. Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned shed and materials, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1914, at 3 P. M., standard time.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th January, 1914.

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Stocked in all Bazars.

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A Lecture delivered
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Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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Mofussil	„ 5	„ „

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Errington Court, 2,781 tons, Captain Lewis, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 349 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed yesterday for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain T. Kori, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain K. Sukawa, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Kanzler, 2,123 tons, Captain W. Smith, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J. Hannah, will sail to-day for Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain R. P. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 27th December, with a cargo of rice and timber.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Swiftsure . Captain Nugent .....B N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill.....R N
H M S Abert..... Comdr .....Wood.....R N

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 16.

Adenwen ..... 2286 Hayward... W & A G & Co
Assaye ...4259 Coldwell ...Shanghai ...P & O Co
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Bengrove .....2389 Barber .....J M & Co
Braziliana .....2438 Snowdon .....T M & Co
Bassano..... 2762 Foxhall .....J F & Co
Chakrata ..... 2641 Smith .....M M & Co
China .....4161 Tcoque Shanghai.....
...P & O Co
Castalia .....4086 Mitchell ...W & A G & Co
Clan Colquhoun... 3760 Simmers.....J F & Co
Dinsdale Hall.. 2524 Hendrickson ...T M & Co
Dwarka..... 739 Moxon .....M M & Co
Frederick Glavic .. 3382 Miles .....J M & Co
Fingore..... 2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Glencluny..... 2017 Johnston.....T M & Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning...T Morrison & Co
Hamayun.....2154 Hannah.....T M & Co
India .....4198 Talbot.....P & O Co
Inn.....4066 Peabody .....K N & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah...Jed T M & Co
Kuwait..... 2336 Frewis ...Arab Steamers & Co
Lightning ...2122 Cows .....M M & Co
Orrissa.....3125 Reafern .....M M & Co
Peter Jibson ..1374 Nelnjaar .....J M & Co
Pentskota ..... 2269 Stewart .....M M & Co
Punjua ... 2126 Hancock ..Durban ..12-1...
M M & Co
Sunbeam (yacht)...2-7 Callaway ..Lord Fraser
sey
Sardar .....1240 Weeks.....H S Shuttry
Stillart Babis.....2 15 Simmas.....J M & Co
Salsette..... 2391 Vine .....P & O Co
Taigabi ..... 1009 Kaso .....A M Jivanji Co
Tural.....2258 Grantantik ...A L S N Co
Urlana..... 3334 Pratt.....M M & Co
Vermont.....2722 Gemmell .....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 16.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels, Tons, Capts, Dest. Date, Agents.

D & E Clan Maclean.. 2852 Williamson..... ...
Tuticorin...6-1 J F & Co
F Fulta's ..... 2702 Minnett ..... M M & Co
H President...2086 Shutt...Durban..... .....
Strarday & Co
K Kamakura Maru...3798 Hore .17-1 N Y K
M Euphorbia... 2444 Steven ...D'kirk...19-1...
W & A G & Co
N Lena.....1679 Charters.....N F...N F...
...Ralli Bros
O Transport 2333 Jones..... Liverpool ....
Rotterdam , 21-1...D Nanji & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Poona...4783 Rae...20-1 K N & Co
6 City of Chester...3521 Osborne...Karachi
22-1.. K N & Co
6 Luzon Maru...2968 Sukawa ..Kobe...17-1
...D S Kaisha
8 Den of Ogil...3316 Jarvis ..Antwerp ...
24-1.. K N & Co
9 Nordmark ...3173 Newman 22-1
W & A G & Co
10&11 Banco ...3794 Garwood ....P & O Co
12 &13 Arabia ..4098 Palmer .. London...24-1
..P & O Co
15 Umta...3492 Babb...Persian Gulf...17-1...
M M & Co
16 Kanzler...1865 S Smith ....Mauritius
...17-1.....W M K

H W P D

Bahadurl .....829 Hoosein.....Mangalore .....
Bo S N Co
Netravati .....993 Fakira.....Kochi .. 13-1.....
Bo S N Co
Poona ..552 Dawood ..Bhownagar ..Bo SN Co
Sabarmati.....524 Samsoodin ...N F ...N F...
Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Chindwara ...	Williams ...	R'goon, Dec 27
	Linga	Cutbush ...	K'chi, Jan 15

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
17	Luzon Maru..	Sukawa ...	Kobe, &c
	Salsette	Vine	Aden
	Kanzler	Smith	Mauritius
	Linta	Babb ...	Persian Gulf
	Wadilana	Snowden ..	Calcutta
18	Homay.....	Hannah ..	Karachi
	Kamakura M	Kori	Kobe, &c
	Triton Cour ...	Lewis	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool &c.
" Bargoon Maru for Kobe &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Habsburg, left Trieste on the 18th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

The same Co's steamer Baegong, left Trieste on the 15th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, outward bound sailed from Marseilles on the evening of the 15th instant.

The same Co's steamer City of Bombay, outward bound left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, January 19.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Millowners' Association : Election of Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, January 20.

Meeting of the Bombay Presidency College of Physicians and Surgeons for the election of Members of the Council, 5-30.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Grounds), at day-break.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Wallace Street, 4.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce : Last day of Ballot for the election of a Deputy Chairman, 10-30 to 4.

THURSDAY, January 22.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
By-election, Byculla Ward, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, at day-break.
Meeting of the Christian Women Workers' Union, Government House, 5.

FRIDAY, January 23.

The Indian Cotton, and the New Berar Companies, Ordinary General Meetings, 7 and 9, Churchgate Street, 3-30 and 4 respectively.
St. John Ambulance Meeting, Government House, 4-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

CAVEL CHURCH.—There will be a Thirteen Hours' Adoration in the above church to-day. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed at 7 a.m. and a low Mass will follow. At 8-30 there will be a solemn High Mass. Throughout the day groups of Christians will make their adoration at the appointed hours. The Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside at the closing service at 6-30. p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented, to the Zoological Collection :—A very fine specimen of young but nearly full grown lioness, by H. H. Fatima Siddika, Begum Saheba of Manavadar (Kathiawar). A fine big panther by Khanshree Fatehdinkhanji, Chief of Manavadar (Kathiawar).

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. on Monday :—

March .....Territorial.....Blankenburg
Valse .....Bebe .....Vessey
Selection .....La Boheme .....Puccini
Three Indian Songs { The Sandal Pyre, (2) Latchimi (3) The Jasmine Flower } Col. W E Jennings
Romance.....Simple Aveu .....Thome
Selection.....The Girl in the Taxi.Gilbert
Two Step ...Catch me !.....Margaret Cooper.

THE KALBADEVI ACCIDENT

VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, on the body of the Hindu who was killed on Thursday afternoon by the fall of the gable at the entrance of the Morarji Gokuldas Market.

All the witnesses declared that the gable fell suddenly and that there had been nothing previously to indicate that it was unsound.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of injuries accidentally received, and added as a rider that there was no evidence to show under what circumstances the gable fell.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sun	18	m 3	15	28	1
		4	12 a	16	1
Mon.....	19	m 4	2	27	0
		5	28 a	25	8
Tues ...	20	m 5	0	26	0
		7	0 a	25	9
Wed.....	21	m 6	10	25	2
		8	31 a	26	5
Thurs ...	22	m 7	31	24	8
		9	40 a	27	4
Fri	23	m 8	52	24	9
		10	32 a	28	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in
Sun	18	m 9	41	17	2
		9	40 a	19	8
Mon... ..	19	m 10	41	17	3
		10	56 a	21	1
Tues.....	20	m 11	57	17	3
Wed.....	21	m 0	44	21	11
		1	8 a	17	1
Thurs ...	22	m 2	23	21	9
		3	11 a	15	9
Fri	23	m 3	44	21	1
		3	8 a	16	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Sunday)	do 7h. 1'm.	do 6h. 23m.
19 (Monday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 24m.
20 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 24m.
21 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 25m.
22 (Thursday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 25m.
23 (Friday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 26m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Jan. 19th, 5h. 59-8m. a.m. ; New Moon, 26.h, 6h. 4-1m. p.m. ; Apogee, 31st, 11-0h. p.m ; First Quarter, Feb. 3rd, 4h. 8-6m. p.m. ; Full moon, 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m. ; Perigee, 12th, 7 0h. p.m.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SIR A. HOPKINSON ON POST GRADUATE TEACHING.

The following letter from Sir Alfred Hopkinson to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has been published :—

Of the specific proposals already adopted with regard to the development of the University, the most important no doubt are those relating to the provision of post graduate teaching. Having before me the scheme approved by the Syndicate on 2nd August 1913 after report from a special committee on the subject and as some considerable time will be required to carry the recommendations made into execution, it may be convenient that I should at once call attention to one of the points—I think perhaps the most important point—that arises.

Three kinds of teachers are referred to in the scheme, which puts first in order of importance the permanent appointment of professors of high distinction, and the opinion is expressed that "ultimately this class of appointment should constitute the real nucleus of the University's system of post graduate teaching." In that opinion I entirely concur. Already it has been decided to appoint a Professor of Economics and, if desired that I should make suggestions with regard to the definite steps to be taken with regard to this appointment and the conditions of it, it may be well for me before doing so to refer to the question of the general policy to be adopted in dealing with the most important question above indicated. It is to be hoped that, as soon as possible, other professorships may be instituted—say three in the first instance, so that a substantial field of study and research may be covered from the outset.

What is the character of this field to be? I am impressed with the desirability of devoting attention specially to those subjects which can be studied in India better than in other places, in which research can be carried on more effectively here than elsewhere, for want of better word what may be called "Orientalia." To Economics and Economic History studied with special reference to India, this principle applies. Other subjects suggest themselves as coming within it ; for example, Indian History including Archæology, Anthropology, the History of Indian thought (Literature and Philosophy) and Philology. What subjects exactly should be taken up and how they should be divided will depend partly on the special qualifications of the men who may be found available. It is essential that they should be men who have the capacity and the desire for adding to the knowledge of their subject and also of imparting it and stimulating interest in it. One inducement to men of the right type to take up such position, as contemplated in Bombay would be the fact that each would have here, in his own subject, the best opportunity for advancing the knowledge of it and awakening the interest of others in it. With a clear policy and ideal before it in this matter, the University will have the best guide as to the successive steps to be taken both now and in the future. The institution of three chairs would be a good beginning. When such chairs are in existence the question of instituting a Doctor's degree for the encouragement of research might well be considered. I wonder whether we may hope that citizens of Bombay may follow the course which has been taken up by those of some other cities in endowing special chairs bearing the names of the donors or of someone whom they desire to commemorate.

INTER-STATE DISPUTE-ENDED.

JAMNAGAR AND BARODA.

A dispute arose regarding the right of ownership of the Sayaj, Mangunda and Bhorio Reefs and the Islands of Pashu, Man Marudi, Langha Marudi, Dhabdhaba, Dholio and Asabo in the Gulf of Cutch, between Jamnagar and Baroda States. These Reefs and Islands are otherwise known as the Okhamandal Reefs. The Government of Bombay appointed a Commission composed of Major W. M. P. Wood and Lieut. T. J. Tate, the then Political Agent at Halar Prant, Kathiawar, and Assistant Resident at Okhamandal.

The Special Commissioners passed an award giving Pashu to Jamnagar and the remaining Reefs and Islands in dispute to Baroda. Jamnagar appealed against that order while Baroda filed cross objections to the award of Pashu to Jamnagar in the Court of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner of the Northern Division.

This appeal and cross-objections were heard by Mr. Barrow during the last Christmas holidays from the 23rd to the 30th December 1913.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, of Messrs Soonderdas & Co., solicitors, appeared for the Baroda State while Messrs. E. B Raikes, Moos and Shukla, instructed by Mr. Darasha of Messrs. Payne & Co., solicitors, appeared for Jamnagar State.

After discussing the evidence at great length in his decision the Commissioner confirmed the decision of the Special Commissioners awarding Savaj, Mangunda, Bhorio, Maum rudi, Langhamarudi, Dholio, Asabo and Dhadhaba to Baroda and Pashu to Jamnagar. As according to Boundary Rules no further appeal lies, the long pending dispute between the two neighbouring States has ended.

H. M. S. "HAMPSHIRE" AT COLOMBO.

The protected cruiser "Hampshire" of 10 850 tons, carrying 30 guns, Captain Marcus R. Hill, of the China Station, arrived in Colombo on Thursday. She started from Hongkong on the 2nd inst. and also called at Singapore. The "Hampshire" which was completed to full crew at Portsmouth on Dec. 5, 1911, and sent to China, receives a new crew and a commission for further term of service on the China Station. She awaits the arrival of H. M. S. "Europa" from Portsmouth, which brings the new crew and takes home the time expired crew.

WHITEHALL VALHALLA

ASHANTI EXPEDITION OF 1896 RECALLED.

The Royal United Service Institution has just been presented with a brass bowl used for receiving the heads of unfortunate victims, which was taken during the Ashanti Expedition in 1896.

This unsavoury but interesting relic is the gift of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The bowl is embossed with lions' heads, four in number, together with various knobs, ostensibly ornamentations ; while in between the lions and the knobs is a space just large enough for the insertion of a human head preparatory to execution.

Many people are probably asking themselves why General Baden-Powell should present such an interesting relic to an "out-of-the-way service museum" to accompany so many other "dull relics." The only answer is that if they go to the United Service Institution themselves they will understand, because there is nothing uninteresting or dull in the whole museum.

A popular idea is that the Institution is merely a cold storage house for medals and old dispatches. But this is quite erroneous. Every Englishman whether he is a service man or a civilian, should—and does—take a pride in the doings of our Services in the past, and so what is more natural than a museum where actual proofs and trophies of British victories in the past should be placed at their disposal.

The amateur yachtsman is among those who will find much to interest in the museum, for there are specimens of boats from almost prehistoric times, some built for pleasure, others for war. He will probably see an old Celtic coracle, built on the same lines as his own centre-board yacht, and will find food for thought in the fact that the Celts built clinker and carvel boats in those far-off days.

Take, again, the case of the history studying man, who reads vaguely about "mortars" "carronades," "lofdera" and "petards," not knowing in the least the characteristics of each. If he, in his turn, goes to the United Services Museum he can see the actual guns, whose names had made so little impression on him actually "in the flesh."

The museum should appeal to every class and manner of Englishmen. The ragged and battlestained colours of famous regiments, the figureheads and steering wheels of well-known ships, the guns which were employed at the time of Crecy, and the boarding pikes which Drake's seamen made use of are all gathered inside the museum waiting to be inspected.

There are, of course, modern exhibits as well, guns of every description from the little Nordenfelt to the big naval guns of to-day (in miniature of course), torpedoes models of battleships and destroyers, ships cut in half and shown in sections, Indian vessels, Japanese war junks, and even model Viking ships.

Outside the museum itself stand two anchors belonging to ships of the Spanish Armada, which if they were made of shinning bronze, would attract every pedestrian to the doors of the institution, but because they are dulled with rust, and sea water they are passed unnoticed.

The museum is, indeed, anything but dull, and it should be a joyful duty to spend an afternoon inside its walls.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding, for January 19.

Duties for the week ending 26th January 1914.—Orderly Officer Lieut. P. H. Retallack, Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Corpl. A. S. White and Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. R. B. Graveston.

Wednesday 21st instant, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters under Section Commanders. Dress.—Plain Clothes.

It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class, will be held in Head-Quarters B. V. A. on Thursday, 22nd January, 1913, at 7 p.m. Also all N. C. O.'s desirous of competing in the Annual skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Tuesday 20th instant, there will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 p.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding for January 19th.

A proficiency class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

There will be a bugle practice to-day, Monday, the 19th instant, at the Eo. El. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

The Examination for First aid Certificates will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th instant.

The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 20th inst., at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters. N.B.—The next parade for "G" Company Machine Gun Section will be on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Wednesday the 21st instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Fire Discipline and Control.

It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from the 31st January to 7th February 1914.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"A" Coy. on Tuesday the 20th instant.
"C" Coy. on Wednesday the 21st instant.
"B" Coy. on Thursday the 22nd instant.
"A" Coy. on Friday the 23rd instant.
"D" Coy. on Saturday the 24th instant.
"G" Coy. on Sunday the 25th instant.

Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company. No 7632 Vol. F, Lewis.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding for January 19th.

Monday, 19th instant—Reconnaissance instruction for members of the Corps Rendezvous Light Horse Camp at 7 a.m. Dress :—Mufti, hunting saddles.

Wednesday, 21st—Parade for Salsette Detachment. Reconnaissance, Rendezvous at the Cross Roads West of Santa Cruz Station, 7 a.m.

Dress—Mufti and hunting saddles.

Compasses and note books to be brought on parade.

Friday, 23rd—Parade. Reconnaissance 7 to 8 a.m. Rendezvous Light Horse Camp.

Dress—Mufti, hunting saddle. Compasses and note books, &c.

Saturday, 24th—Class firing.

Sunday, 25th—Class firing.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN BALUCHISTAN AND KASHMIR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

A little precipitation is reported from Baluchistan and Kashmir and the disturbance affecting the North-West is somewhat more marked this morning.

Forecast :—Some light precipitation in North-West India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is generally in excess. Night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme western districts. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Jaipur. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in lower Sind also.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka. Maximum temperature is above normal in Central India West and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Konkan and clear or lightly clouded in the north Konkan. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of cloud in the Peninsula. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in north-west India also. Weather however has been rainless and is likely to remain so generally.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (16th) ...	65·8	?	...	?
Jask ...	78·2	61·1	...	1·68
Muskat (18th) ...	81·8	69·2	...	0·66
Delhi ..	75·4	48·2	...	0·52
Karachi ...	76·2	63·0	...	0·17
Bhuj ...	82·4	53·1	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	77·6	61·4	...	0·00
Verawal ...	83·4	63·5	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	85·9	51·9	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	83·0	54·2	...	0·00
Surat ...	91·7	57·4	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	89·5	59·5	...	0·00
Deesa ...	83·1	52·1	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	84·8	70·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	94·1	69·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·9	68·7	...	...
Karwar ...	85·9	65·6	...	...
Malegaon ...	92·5	54·3	...	0·38
Ahmednagar ...	87·3	56·3	...	0·16
Poona ...	89·4	54·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	88·0	61·1	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	88·6	62·5	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	85·5	58·2	...	0·82
Madras ...	83·7	69·5	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	79·8	56·6	...	0·54

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 17th January, 1914, was 30·203, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.
[In force from 15th September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-25	8-0
Manmad Express ...	10-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab,		*
do, do. for Calcutta,		*
do, do. for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway
[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

2nd Sunday after Epiphany,
[Sunday 18th January, 1914.]
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 178, 81, 313, 298. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Whitefield in E. Hymns 487, 177, 219. Collections for Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C.E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and poor. Marathi Service, 9 a. m. Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Aikman Wilson. 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 8 30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) ; 11 a.m. Matins ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 a.m. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. 9-30 a. m. Rev. R. M Gray; 6-30 p.m., Rev. W. Thomson ; Psalm 90 (14-17), Hymns 373, 25, 371.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m. Service for young people; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and ordination of elders collection for Sunday School. Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m , Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m,. 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m. 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pers. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A Brown; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Sunday School, 5 p.m.,

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m , Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class, open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p. m.

The revenue and expenditure of Ceylon colony for the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1913, amounted to Rs. 13,386,527 (showing a nett increase of Rs. 1,012,529 on the estimate) and Rs. 2,895,990 (showing a nett decrease of Rs. 6,019,983 on the estimate) respectively.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, JAN. 13. BOMBAY, JAN. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 1-2	14 16	
do. Rentes	85 2-1	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	86 3-1	1	
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 1-2	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	24 5-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	57 1-2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25 25 1-2		01 1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20 30		01
do. do. New York	4 36 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do short London Bills	6th Jan.		
3 months' sight	3 3-15		3-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 5-16		3-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		3-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		2-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-2		1-3
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 7-3		1-3

Bar Gold 77-9 ounces.
Exchange on India 32 days sight (bank buying rate) is 3 7-32 unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Steady—Buyers at the Rates.
Amount paid into Bank of England about £150,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	80,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£	180,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	20,000

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Tone Shooties and Shirtings—Very firm advancing.

Tone Cloths More business doing.

Weft American "54"	11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80"	17 3-4
Tone—Yarn—Market	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C	10 1-8
Twist "32" B	11 3-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	12 9
Twist "36" W T C	10 3-8
Twist "36" B	10 5-8
Twist "42"	11 3-8
Twist American "60"	15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	17 1-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	20 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2	
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 6
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 15 lbs	8 2
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Rangs	2 9 3-4
" all 38 in. by 14 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 11 1-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500	
40s Baener Mill Twist	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11 1-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F. Liverpool 6
Buyers or Sellers Nominal
Months Jan-Feb.
Water Twist American 30s. 10 -8
" " 40s. 11 3-8
" " 40s. 11
" " 50s 12 5-8
" " 60s. 14 1-4
" Egyptian 40s. 15 1-2
" " 50s. 17
" " 60 18

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—
Spot Good business done. Steady.
Futures Steady.
Manchester Firm but not active.
Total sales 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,000
Imports 10,000
Mid-Americans 7 16 4-32
Egyptian F. F. G. 9 30 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6 81	6 83	6 84
—1	unchgd	—01
April-May	May-June	June-July
6 84	6 83	6 74
unchgd	—3	—03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct. Oct.-Nov.
6 73	6 61	6 41 6 34
—03	—02	—01 —03

New York 11 a.m. May 12 57 May 1 33
New Yorks on spot March 5 May 12 35
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar 12 31 May 12 38

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	278,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	1 1, 0
Do. do. to France Continent	17,000
Do. do. to Japan	4,00
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,01?,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	926,000

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports	48, 00
Receipts at U.S. last year	27,00
Exports to Great Britain	3 ,01
Exports to Continent	8,00
Spot Cotton	12 35 unchgd

Futures—Month of March 12 55 —02
Futures—Month of May 12 33 —05
Advices to all spots and parts of exchange and telegraphic quotation from Government ginneries report.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot cotton	12 7-8 unchgd
Futures month of March	12 72—05
Futures month of May	12 31 —5
Tone of spot	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Oct. Nominal.
Wheat White Spot 37 6d nominal
Buyers Months Jan-Feb
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.
Wheat Red Spot Nominal.
Do Months
Do Name of Ports—
Tone Quiet.

CHICAGO AMERICAN WHEAT.

Buyers and Sellers
Barley Sales Nominal.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian
Victorian 35 6-8 + 1-8 Jan. Feb.
New South Wales Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Spot 53 6d nominal.
Do Months March-April-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Brown Calcutta Nominal.
Do Months— do.
Do Name of Ports— do.
Yellow Spot, per 480 lbs Nominal.
Do. Months March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Calcutta No nominal.
Do Months— do.
Do Name of Ports— do.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 424 lbs ex-ship 47 7-8—5-3
Do. Months— Jan.-Feb
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta 47—2s
Do. Months Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Easier
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 43 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp Value Easier

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market 6 6-7-6—7-1-0
Feb.-Mar.—Half—Value—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality) 9 3-4 + 1-8

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber 3 0 1-2 unchgd.
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. Quiet but steady.

FREIGHTS.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—10s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS.—
"Sharafels."

METALS.—

Standard Copper	64 1-8 + 5-8
Copper Braziers	79 3-4 + 1-2
Yellow Metal	6 3-4 unchgd.

SUGAR.—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments May-June—Sellers
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India 11 10 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 2—1-2
Months of Shipments Jan.—Sellers.
9 5 3-4—1-4—May Sellers.
Tone—Opened quiet—Closed steadier.
E A & similar Crystals
C & F India 13 3 + 3-4
Months of Shipments Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Higher prices asked—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta 11 7 1-2 unchgd.
C and F Bombay 11 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments—Jan.—Value. Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 × 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3 nominal—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 9 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING JAN. 17th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1152 Bars Silver	2,25,000	London	Yokohama Bank
79 do	1,50,000	do	Jox and Co
107 do	2,25,000	do	Eastern Bank
115 do	2,25,000	do	Mercantile Bank
75 do	1,50,00	do	National Bank
1 Box Sovns	30,000	Malta	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Jan. 1914.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	17	13,355
B. B. and C. I. Ry	8	8 48

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.—

Bank of Bombay rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bengal	15 h Jan.	6 "
Bank of Madras	3rd Jan.	7 "

EXCHANGE.—
The market opened firm and is 4 3-32d T. T. was obtainable but brought out little business. There are also few bills offering.

We quote

T. T. London Ready	1s. 4 3-16
4 months' Bill	1s. 4 3-32
Credit 3 months sight	1s. 4 5-16
Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. April.
Do. Marks	189 1-2
Hongkong 60 days sight	40 1-2
Shanghai "	184 1-2
Japan "	185

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 95 3 16 for Cash and Rs. 95 1-8 for the Settlement and closes unchanged.

We quote—

Cash	Rs. 95 3 0
Settlement	Rs. 95 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool:—"Market steady on good spot demand, considerable calling of cotton by Spinners, and absence of selling." New York:—"Absence of outside speculation. Market declined on profit taking."

GRUNING AND CO:—"Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. Week end statistics are bullish."

The American markets closed a few points lower. The local market opened at Rs. 297 for good Broach and Rs. 257 for fine Khamgaon Akola January and improved about Rs. 2 during the early part of the day. A fair business has been done, export houses having settled January contracts of Bengal and Khamgaon Akola. The tone of the market at the close is firm and rates are as under.

JOOTAH Nos.—

		R
Fine M. G. Broach	...	3 0 Mar.
Good do. do.	...	3 0 "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	292 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	2 7-8 "
" " Yeotmal	...	279 "
" " Shamsunder P	...	272 "
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	26 1 61 "
" "	...	260 Mar.
" " Amraoti	...	26 4 Jan
" " Khandesh	...	231 "
F. G. " Khandesh	...	222 "
Fine " Mathia	...	22 "
" " Berar	...	2 5 Jan
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	32 Mar.
" Broach	...	318 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENED:—

Spot in Tons	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	6
Total Imports	20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6 78	6 80	6 81
—03	—03	—03
April-May	May-June	June-July
6 81	6 81	6 75
—03	—03	—03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 70	6 59	6 40
—03	—04	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
Tone market is steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
May ... Rs. 9 0 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
Tone market is steady. We quote:—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 9 2 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow " ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold White 85p.c. ... Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutai ... Rs. 46 0 0

POPPYSEED
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 6 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small ... Rs. 47 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote:—
White Pachora May 1914 ... Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 15 6 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in to Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	14,483	bales.
Wheat	7,4 9	cwts.
Linseed	11,375	"
Rapeseed	17	"
Gingellyseed	6,415	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	11,906	"
Castorseed	8,299	"
Rice	1,792	"
Myrabolams	4,103	"
Cottonseed	4,773	"
Mowraseed	nil	"
Gram	685	"
Joowar	4,001	"
Maize	nil	"
Barley	nil	"

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona s—30 bales wool, M Nanji and Sons; 100 bales cotton-waste, C Peraj and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Poona s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON
Styliani Bebis s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,096 cwts linseed cakes, K Devchand and Co.
Arabia s—13 bales cowhides, P E Bovce and Sons; 10 casks chutney, D Dadabhoy; 70 casks 5 cases chutney, Manockji Poonja i and Son; 200 cwts buffalo horns; E Mohamed; 50 bales cot on cuttings, 50 cwts old rubber, E Hayim.

FOR HULL.
Den of Ogil's—8,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.
Adenwen s—37,000 cwts. cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia s—264 bal s cotton, Solomon Bros; 2,106 cwts groundnut and kurdee cakes, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Company

FOR MALAGA.
Castalia s—100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Castalia s—105 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Castalia s—12,500 cwts. gingellyseed, 3,500 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 1,500 cwts ingelly-seed K. Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Errington Court s—4,000 cwts myrabolums, P Mathooradas and Co; 2,500 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Iran s—1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Nordmark s—200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts groundnut oil cakes, A Edler; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 2 cwts mother of pearls shell; K. P. Kothare and Co. 25 bales cottonfiy, 4 bales cotton, 1 bale savri cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR GENOA.
Fredericks Glavic s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, 1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 285 tons old iron, G. Hakimjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Laguna s—167 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Rangoon Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha

FOR NAKKAICHI.
Rangoon Maru s—2,400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.
Assaye s—284 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales cott n twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Assaye s—163 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 750 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 201 cwts myrabolums, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Banna s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales cotton, F Yusaa

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS. This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Heard, J.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an unbeatable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists—MADAN SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 705.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotation. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,6 9	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,03,00,000	6,07,1 8	500	2,520 x d	12	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,410x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	60 225	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000x	5,00,000	2,03 355	50	65	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L. ...	25 00,000x	36 00,000	1 22,000	100	358x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,5 9	100	283	14	14	14	14	11b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0x	£1,70 ,000	£ 32,659	£20	£5	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£ 8 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	£7	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,99	£4	76	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,0 0x	$32,450,0 0	$2,25 0,0 0	$125	£2 0	31	31	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000x	15,0 ,0 0	5,33,215	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,900	35	25	7½			8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£19 ,50 x / £375,0 08	£415,000	£30,105	£1 ½ / £ ½ / £2 ½	£31½ / £2 ½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1 00 000x	£1,000,000	£64,003	£2	61	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,85,153	10,0 ,000	3,0 00	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	665	
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	142	
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	120	
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	... ...	4 p.c.	19	
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	... ...	4	109	
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141	
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	577½	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	135	

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ltd...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	23
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ltd...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad mainand Advance Co.	Manchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	140	62-	58-	61-5	4	n
Bombay Flourmd O Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910x	6,53	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,20	1,03,000	275	200	—20	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	G. M. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19, 25	100	250	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	19,11,030	47,2 ,87-11-5	700	1,420	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,90,000a	...	1,69,133-7-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,890	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,990	28,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,994	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Ld	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,482	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 + 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06, 00	...	250	445	3772-15-10	10ps	10ps	15p	50ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tulloch and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000	5,21 20 11-1 m	...	500	430	5,745-14-1	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,7 6	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,30,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,8 ,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Indoor Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Re dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co.	8,43, 00	...	72,884	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,00,000	...	3,21, 05	...	500	100	1,18,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Kilick Nixon & Co	13,50,000	10,00,000	18,87, 00	36,63,653	500	745	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325 x. d.	7,036- 3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	14,50,000	...	11 83,755	...	500	1 110 x.d.	33016 - 7	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	88,03,500	...	60,7 ,955	44,54,815	1,000	...	22,24	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg Mill Co. Ld	V. Sirur and Co.	4,9 ,000	...	5,000	...	50	255	492-7-10	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000a	...	1,000	2,7 0	...	2	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co	6,00 000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	965	267-4-4	10	1	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Pallonkohand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00, 00	3,94,735	22,14,375	100	165	20,128	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. Davi Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00, 00	...	3,74,000	...	1,000	820	2,7 ,214	38	42	40	40	45
Shahnur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-3	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-1-1 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (P.)	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11 15,000x	...	7,50,934	20,32,361		60	3,1 ,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co.	10,00,000	...	...	0,61,338	250 x.d	275	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	20,00,000	...	23,0 ,00	22,95,799	250	312½	4,245	...	7	41-	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97, 00	...	1,000	575	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53 555	...	1,000	475 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22 - 1-5	9 ps	9 ps	10 ps	...	12p
The India Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Paruck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,475 1-9	15p	20p	10ps	...	...
Brown Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co	1,00,000	...	30,57 -14-1	...	200	120	1,0 8- -7	..	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	3 ,00	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50 000	...	141351-5- 0	...	1, 00	700	8,50 1 6-	...	...	...	...	...
Khanga i Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	23 1-3	...	400	300	149-7-11	20	36	24	30	p

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c	p. c	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	8,46,845	1,40,000	1 ,00	...	60	17½	3997-7-11	...	2	2	2	...
Baldaan Pile & Co. Ld.	.....	3,51,000	...	3,51,000 on 1-4	...	70	92	...	8	10	10	10	..
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	Smetham Burns & Co. Church Gate Street.	1,33,200	...	19,000	...	500	400	...	5	5	5	5	5
Central India Mining Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co.	5,00,000	2,93,000	17,15,000	19,35,000	10	25	2,5 2	35	30	30	20	...
Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld.	Allum, Bharucha & Co.	51,500	...	h	500	50	300	...	20	25	30	40	
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld.	Kothari Sataria and Co	1,57,200 / 80,000	...	7,5 0	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New	levy	...	...	7 c
Jusab Fazu Supply and Engineering Co. Ld.	Jusab Fazu S. and Co. Ld	2, 0,000	...	20,0 0	100	100 / 400	...	1,945	12		9	10	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld	R. Paterson Brown	1,50,000	...	4,18,7 ,500-9-4	50	50	500	...	18½	20	20		Dividend
Thacker and Co. ...	J. R. S. Worrall.	75,000	...	300,211-0-12-0	...	50	210	...	25	25	25	30	34 p.c.
Thacker and Co. ...	... ...	10,00,000	...	5,97 97-4-1	...	500	435	1,77-6	6	6	3	4½	...
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons and Co.	2,01,0 ,000	60,00,000	...	...	Fully paid	467	35,000	6	6	...	...	...
Sahrajpur Syndicate Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co.	5,0 ,000q	...	79, 00	66, 00	10	82 Quiet	4,952	...	...	10	10	...
The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co.	15,00,000	...	11,00,572-14-0	...	250	437½	3,903-5-2	..	...	6	16	...

a Preference share capital Rs. 6,00,000; Rs. 3,00,000 Consolidated. b Rs. 4,32,320 Depreciation. c Rs. of Dividend Fund Rs. 1,06,000 and Rs. 5,00,000 only called up. e Depreciation on machinery and other accounts Rs. 15,25,000. f Rs. 7½ per share for six months ended 31st Dec 1912, Dividend for 30th June 1913, is to be declared hereafter. g and Rs. 4,7 ,00, Pref. Rs. 3,44,80). Total Rs. 11,15,000. Life Assurance Fund Rs. 64,11,438 0-3, Guarantee Assurance Fund Rs. 1,03,20-1-3, Shareholders Bonus Fund Rs. 45,05 -0-11. Investment Reserve Fund 1,65, 76-13-0. l One thousand shares join two thousand shares. k Half year ending 31st December 1912 Adinterim dividend at Rs. 45 per share. l Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 4,00,000. Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,70,6 -5-11 Reserve Fund 1,00,000, Equalization of Dividend Fund Rs. 75,000. m Land Rs. 1,01 -0-10. Building and Tank Rs. 3,54,061-0-0, Building extension Rs. 1,04,2 -7 3, Machinery Accessories, Rs. 19,61,18-1-2. n will be paid in October, 1913. o Year ended June 92, upper Ghum- Rs. 250 for quarter shares. p Not declared yet. q in shares of Rs. 10 each.

A New Lease of Life.

The tropical climate grows cruel and relentless the moment one begins to lose the power to resist it. When the vital forces languish under the strain of work and worry—health goes. Then is the time to use a food-drink such as

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK,

which gives strength to resist disease, malaria, physical and nervous debility, neuralgia, in fact all the tropical ills waiting to attack. Doctors everywhere recommend it; Nurses, the Medical Press, all endorse its merits. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is more than a tonic. It has a definite food value, and is a remarkable aid to digestion. In aiding the body to recover from serious illness, HORLICK'S proves its most potent value, for it is essentially a restor

Women's Interests.

HOME AND SOCIETY.

ROYAL ROMANCES.

BEAUTIES OF PAST GENERATIONS.

MEANING OF HOGMANAY.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

There is little to record of unusual interest in the home-life of the King and Queen during Christmas and the New Year. The festival is observed in the old-fashioned English way; and a welcome privacy shields all their doings. Parties, dances, social evenings and friendly calls sum up the activities of the Royal household.

The King and the Prince of Wales motored from York Cottage to Houghton Hall on Saturday morning for a day's pheasant shooting in the home coverts as the guests of Cora, Countess of Strafford, and Mr. Kennard. Bright, crisp weather prevailed. Both the King and the Prince joined shooting parties for sport over the West Norfolk preserves this week.

The King and Queen will go from York Cottage, Sandringham to Windsor Castle on Jan. 20 and their Majesties intend to stay there until Feb. 2, when they come to town for the opening of Parliament.

The Queen sent a message of condolence to the Rev. Dr. F. C. Arnold-Jarvis, of Christ Church, West-green, Tottenham, upon the death of his wife, which took place on Boxing Day. The Queen states that she well remembers Mrs. Arnold-Jarvis in the old days at White Lodge, and assures the Rev. gentleman of her profound sympathy in his sad bereavement. Mr. Arnold-Jarvis was a clergyman at Petersham.

Prince Albert, their Majesties' second son, arrived at Buckingham Palace early on Tuesday evening, on his return from a Mediterranean cruise on board his Majesty's ship "Colling-wood." And the day after his Royal Highness left for York cottage.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S APPRECIATION.

Queen Alexandra has sent a letter to Fraulein Regina Reich, the proprietor of a shop in Marienbad, from which I take the following extracts: "Her Majesty has learned that since the death of King Edward you have laid a bunch of flowers on the seat that his Majesty was accustomed to use in the church in Marienbad every Sunday, during the season. The Queen hears further that this act has been done without any ostentation, and that very few people know who was the donor of the flowers.

"In token of her esteem her Majesty has commanded two large portraits to be sent to you, one of her Majesty alone, the other of herself and of the late King, in their Coronation robes. The portraits are signed by her Majesty."

DEATH OF A FAMOUS QUEEN.

A great personality passed away by the death of "Good Queen Sophie"—that is the Queen Dowager of Sweden and widow of the late King Oscar. Her marriage was quite a romance. Carl XV. of Sweden, having no children, it was deemed urgent that Prince Oscar should visit the Courts of Europe to discover a wife—the one and almost the only indispensable condition, besides princely rank, being that the lady should be of the Protestant faith. His Royal Highness found that lady in the home of the Princess of Wied, in the Rhine district of Neuwied, and to this day there stands in the beautiful park of the Palace of Monrepos an oak tree bearing, carved in large characters, the inscription: "O. 1856 S."—the initials of Oscar and Sophie, intended as a memorial to show that here, in 1856—the exact date being September 26, of that year—the Princess Sophie Wilhelmina Mariana Henrietta of Nassau plighted her troth to Prince Oscar of Sweden, Duke of Oestergoethland. Nine months later, June 1857 the marriage was celebrated at Biebrich, in Nassau. King Oscar in a poem entitled "Monrepos," told the story of his first meeting with his Queen—"the angel bright and good." The public voice echoed the inspiration of the poet-king. "In her," says a Swedish writer, "an angel of comfort alighted amidst the Swedish people." The reign of King Oscar II was in the early days at any rate uneventful; and thereby hangs a good story. His Majesty once asked a little girl to name some striking event in his reign. Tearfully, the child confessed that she could remember none. "Never mind," said the King "I can't either."

ROMANCE OF BERNADOTTE.

The romantic element which distinguished the marriage of Queen Sophie of Sweden also characterised the love affairs of one of her sons. Prince Oscar, or Barnadotte, who fell in love with a beautiful girl Miss Ebba Munck. The Queen favoured a morganatic union, but the king wanted his son to marry a Princess. His Majesty's consent was won in a rather dramatic manner. The Queen who enjoyed indifferent health became very ill and a dangerous operation was deemed necessary. Before undergoing it the Queen called the King to her bedside, and said: "If I undergo this operation and recover will you allow Oscar and Ebba to have their own way?" Unable to resist the appeal his Majesty promised his consent. The operation was successful, and the King kept his word. "It was on Christmas Eve," says the Countess A. von Bothmer, "that the King gave his approval. He had come to his wife's apartments to see her and found Ebba Munck and Prince Oscar with her. The maid-of-honour was at the time of his entrance singing one of his poems to her Majesty, and, oddly enough, on the subject of the right to love. After waiting until the song was ended, the King went up to his son and, leading him to the girl, laid his hand in hers, in this manner signifying that he had withdrawn his opposition to their union." They were married at Bournemouth—a favourite resort of the Swedish Royal family—in presence of the Queen Sophie, on March 15, 1888, and thenceforth have been generally known as Prince and Princess Bernadotte. The Prince renounced for himself and his heirs all rights of succession to the throne in order to contract his morganatic marriage. Here, by the way, is a curious *obiter dictum* of the late Dowager Queen She said many years ago: "I have much happiness, much to be thankful for, but I feel what one has really to look forward to must come after death, and I do not wish to live."

"THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN."

The Dowager Princess Leopold of Hohenzollern (*nee* the Infanta Antonia of Portugal), who has just died, was a great aunt of ex-King Manoel, and also the paternal grandmother of ex-King Manoel's bride, *nee* Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern. The Princess was a famous beauty in her youth, and the late King Edward once said of her, "She was one of the three most beautiful women I have ever met." That is interesting; but who were the other two? The author of "More About King Edward" takes up the question in the following entertaining manner:—"Assuming them to have been foreigners, it may well be that the King meant two ladies who are happily still with us—the Empress Eugenie and the Countess Edmond de Pourtales, whose portrait typifying "Alsace" went all over the world shortly after the war of 1870, and who graciously sent me a more modern photograph of herself only a year or so ago. When the Empress reached Chislehurst, in the early autumn of the Terrible Year' it was the beautiful countess who hastened across the Channel and placed her cheque-book at the Imperial lady's disposal. Or perhaps the name might be found among three reigning beauties of the 'seventies and eighties."

To this another writer with a memory of the beauties of past generations adds: "Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful women the present generation has seen was the late Duchess of Leinster, the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Feversham and sister of Lady Cynthia Graham, Lady Helen Vincent, and Lady Ulrica Baring. Georgina, Lady Dudley, too, was a reigning beauty at the time of her marriage, and there are many who can recollect the sensation created by Lady de Bathe, then Mrs. Langery; Mrs. Cornwallis-West, the mother of Princess Pless and the Duchess of Westminster; and Mrs. Luke Wheeler, when they first took London by storm in the 'eighties. The pictures of these ladies were seen in all the photographic shop windows, and they were the chief topic of conversation in society."

THE "COAL KING'S" DAUGHTER.

A Berlin correspondent sends the following interesting particulars of the wedding gifts given by the "Coal King" of Germany to his only daughter:—"A rope of pearls fit to adorn the neck of an Empress, a rousseau of royal magnificence, a completely furnished granite mansion, and a partnership in the greatest coal business in Germany, are the principal gifts that the Privy Counsellor Fritz von Friedlander-Fuld and his wife have bestowed on their only child, Fraulein Marie Anne Friedlander-Fuld and the young Englishman, Mr. John Freeman-Mitford, son of Lord Redesdale, whom she will marry next Tuesday." Surely this amiability more than rivals that of "Old King Cole" of the nursery rhyme. We also learn that among the scores of gifts of plate, jewels, ornaments, and works of art arriving at the home of the bride's parents, there has come a silver casket from the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Churchill. Mr. Freeman-Mitford intends to remain a British subject even though he becomes a German merchant-prince and a resident in Berlin. The wedding, according to all accounts, will be of a most impressive character, there being both civil and religious ceremonies.

HAIL, 1914!

With many hearty handshakes and sincere assurances of good wishes, another New Year has been ushered in. London, certainly, was one great handshake when the New Year came in heralded by the chiming of bells and the hooting of sirens—in the hotels, the restaurants, the streets and in myriad homes.

The festivities at the hotels were even gayer than last year. A luxurious supper, followed by a dance and minor frolics with crackers and streamers, were in the evening programmes at the Carlton, Ritz, Cecil, Savoy, and Metropole. As midnight drew nearer electric lights seemed to wane, until at the last gasp of fleeting 1913 the gilded halls were almost in darkness. At midnight a blaze of light denoted that the New Year had arrived, and the guests toasted and danced until the early hours of the morning.

At the Carlton Hotel, where a great chef presides over the culinary art, the guests dined in an old English Castle, the menu being—

Caviar Frais.
Consomme de Volaille.
Supreme de Solo Renaissance.
Chapons fins a la Bohemienne.
Creme Nesselrode.
Cailles Pochees au Champagne.
Salade des Midinettes.
Parfait de Foie Gras.
Peches Aurore 914.
Frivolites.

HOGMANAY.

The seventeenth annual Hogmanay Ball of the Scottish Clans Association of London took place at the Holborn Restaurant. The Grand March was timed for 9 p.m., and the kilted reel for 11·50 p.m. At midnight, as the New Year came in the company formed a circle round the hall, and the old song, "A guid New Year tae Ane an' A'" was sung. Afterwards supper was served. Philologists have abandoned the word hogmanay in despair. Greece, with two words meaning the "holy moon" offers a solution; "homme est ne". (a man is born) another; but the most satisfying is the Scandinavian name for the eve of Yule. "Hoggu-nott," or Hogg," night, when the beasts were slaughtered to make a barbaric holiday. "Hogg" is not the name of an animal, but the verb, "to kill." Many country folk still observe the old custom of opening all the doors in the house a minute or two before midnight on December 31 and leaving them open until after the clocks have struck the hour. The meaning of the ceremony is said to be the letting out of the old year and admission of the new, or, as others affirm, the expulsion of the old Adam and the welcoming of the new. It is probably akin to the old Welsh custom of unbolting the doors on Christmas Eve lest the Holy Family should wish to enter.

THE ART OF THE ROBE.

PAQUIN THEORY OF MODERN WOMAN'S YOUTH.

WHY PARIS MAKES CLOTHES.

How are fashions made? By what is the couturier guided when he is evolving the dress which is to create a furore in the coming season and set every woman's heart aglow with the desire of possessing it? Is fashion a matter of chance or caprice or is the "creation" of the couturier subject to the same laws and processes of conception as any other work of art—for such a beautiful gown may surely be termed?

No one is more competent to speak on this question than Mme. Paquin and M. Joire, the heads of one of the most renowned firms of couturiers in the world; and thus it came about (writes the *Daily News* Paris correspondent) that in the stately setting of the green-upholstered Empire salon of the Maison Paquin in the Rue de la Paix I sat talking with M. Joire on the art of dressing women.

"Mme. Paquin," explained M. Joire, "has gone to the Riviera for a short rest before the work of the coming season begins in earnest. But we have worked together for so many years and in such close sympathy of ideas, that we have identical views on matters of dress. I know that she will subscribe to all that I say on the subject of women's dress.

"The art of dressing the individual woman can only be acquired by practice. You must study the general lines of your subject and note what is characteristic, peculiar, to her, in order that you may know what points are to be accentuated and what to be modified, disimulated. Your next care is to adapt the lines of fashion and the suitable colours to this ensemble, and you complete the whole by the artifices of the metier and the technique of the gown. It looks very simple, does it not?

"Every woman wants to dress according to a particular type—the one in fashion—and the art of the couturier consists in adapting this type to her figure. Long practice and much tact are essential.

THE CALL OF THE STAGE GOWN.

"The couturier's task is yet more difficult when he has to dress a woman for the stage, for he must not only bear in mind the silhouette of his model, and make the necessary modifications but he must suit the costume to the character impersonated. His constant effort to keep true to the role is rewarded by a mass of knowledge and experience thus stored up, and which, often without his being conscious of the process, is assimilated for use in daily life. He must, however, not forget that the stage is not actual life. Stage optics require a certain exaggeration, a forcing of effect, which must be carefully avoided in real life. The couturier must know how to keep the right proportions, to keep in the 'note,' as we say, of reality. It is not by an apprenticeship of a few months, nor yet a few years, that this facility is acquired.

"Let it not be imagined that the couturier's art consists in a mere handling of material. His surroundings are of supreme importance to him. He must live in an artistic and feverish atmosphere, such as Paris alone can offer him. Paris reflects, unconsciously, perhaps, all the impressions it receives. Take, for instance, the influence of the Russian ballet on the love of colours. But, mark you, these colours have been transposed by French taste, and kept within their proper limits, as far removed from crudity as from insipidity. Then how admirable is the living model in Paris! The Parisienne is unique. See her in the street. You have at once an idea of form and colour, as she steps into her motor-car or as she dances the tango. You cannot find her equal in any other city in the world, whether in France or abroad. There are elegant women everywhere in the world. But let an elegant woman come to Paris. At once she begins to dress differently. She undergoes the influence of the milieu.

"Well, the couturier receives all these impressions — unconsciously — as he saunters along the boulevard, or at the theatre, at the exhibitions, and even as he reads. And when he is seeking, an impression received by him perhaps long before, suddenly starts up and the idea assumes form.

"In London you will see things that are charming in their setting, but which if they are transplanted to Paris, will no longer have the same effect at all; and the converse is equally true.

THE INDIVIDUALITY OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

"By this I do not mean to imply that Englishwomen do not know how to dress—far from it. Within the last few years they have made immense progress in this respect. And when an Englishwoman sets out to be beautiful and is well dressed it is hard for a Frenchwoman to rival her. The great difference, to my mind, between the two women is that the Frenchwoman's taste shows itself in the ensemble. Her aim is to produce an impression of perfect harmony, such that no detail strikes your attention, whereas with the Englishwoman it is just this detail that will strike you.

"In France it is sufficient for a 'femme chic' to do her hair in a particular way to be copied within a week by every other woman. This is not so in England, where individuality is far stronger.

"Time fails me to say more to-day on a subject which is well nigh inexhaustible. Madame Paquin and I have always put these ideas in practice, and we think we have made the modern woman more youthful than the woman of any other epoch."

FIRE DRILL FOR GIRLS.

A number of schoolgirls acted as firemen at Bearsden, near Glasgow, where an outbreak of fire occurred at the Chapelton reformatory for girls. The girls are regularly trained in fire-drill by an officer of the Glasgow Fire Brigade, and when the alarm was raised they ran out several lines of hose and played upon the flames so successfully that when two detachments of the Glasgow Fire Brigade arrived they had no difficulty in quelling the fire.

"DANCE OF MORAL DEATH."

TANGO CONDEMNED BY LEADING HOSTESSES.

CONCERN OF THE VATICAN.

The Tango dance, which has gained such amazing popularity in Europe during the past few months, and which in the course of its adventurous career has won the disapproval of the Pope, the Kaiser, the King of Bavaria, the King of Italy and the Duke of Connaught in Canada, has received its death sentence in England in the strong condemnation of leading hostesses given in an article in the *Gentlewoman* headed "The Dance of Moral Death."

The following is a selection of the criticisms:—

The Duchess of Norfolk.—In my opinion such dances are not desirable, for the Tango in itself and in the comments that it leads to is surely foreign to our English nature and ideals, of which I hope we are still proud.

Lady Coventry.—Does not think it desirable that the Tango should be danced at school functions.

Lady Layland Barrett.—I consider it an immodest and suggestive dance, altogether impossible for any girl of refinement or modesty.

Lady de Ramsey.—I strongly disapprove of the Tango and would never let it be danced in my house.

Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart.—I think the modern mania for extraordinary dances has become quite ridiculous.

Lady Beatrice Wilkinson.—Never having seen the Tango danced, I am not in a position to give an opinion. If, however, it is anything like the horrible dances of negroid origin which have for the moment ruined English ballrooms, I very strongly object to it.

Florence Lady Lacon.—It would be a pity were it to become popular in our English ballrooms.

Lady Templeton.—I am happy to say I have never seen the Tango dance, and having regard to the many photographs etc. which are supposed to set forth its attractions I am in great hopes that I may never see it.

Lady Byron.—The Tango is acrobatic dancing, very often ungraceful, but it is the fashion, and that is enough for its devotees.

ITALIAN COURT'S ACTION.

The King of Italy has formally prohibited the dancing of the Tango at the forthcoming Court ball. In conformity with this decision, the Austro-Hungarian, German, British, and Spanish Ambassadors have decided that the Tango shall not in future be danced in their salons, but the diplomatic ban is not general, since the dance is still countenanced by the French and American Embassies and the Argentine Legation.

The Tango is also seriously exercising the minds of the authorities at the Vatican, and an Italian newspaper, usually considered to be reliable says that the Cardinal-Vicar has given orders that absolution is to be refused to any lady who has danced the offending measure. Such persons may only be absolved by the Pope himself, and then only upon condition of their undergoing a severe penance.

THE "DANCE OF AN IDEA."

PARIS ARTIST INTERPRETS POEMS.

A new dance has been invented, a dance which is at once geometrical, ideal, and cubist. It has been christened the "dance of an idea," which, if not entirely clear or comprehensible is a very pretty name indeed. The inventor of the dance is Mme. Valentine de Saint-Point, who is a great-niece of Lamartine, and herself a poet of some merit. For the moment, however, she has forsaken poetry and she gave a matinee of her newly-invented dance at the Theatre Leon-Poirier, Paris.

According to Mme de Saint-Point, dancing has, so far, been a secondary art, a slave to music, of which it was the material and plastic expression. All dances are merely a variation of a single theme, the expression of a musical design, by more or less conventional mimicry, and so called classical dancers merely decomposed rhythm into a series of separate steps and figures, each one being in itself motionless. But an art must be a synthesis and must form a continuous harmony. And Mme. de Saint-Point decided that it was possible to solve the problem, at least intellectually.

Her dancing is the rendering of an idea, not necessarily musical, as she "dances" poems. The "idea" of the poem is put into music, while she herself gives a plastic tendering of this same idea, according to her own interpretation.

It is difficult to say whether Mme. de Saint-Point succeeded, especially as she impresses on the audience that her interpretation of the idea of a poem need not accord with theirs, and that it is quite unnecessary to understand it. One thing seems clear, however. The "super-dance" is not a rival to the tango or to the maxixe, and is too profound to be relished generally.

MR. BRYAN'S NEW DRINK.

PINEAPPLE JUICE AND SODA WATER.

Grape juice has been abandoned by Mr. Bryan, the United States Secretary of State, as a beverage at diplomatic dinners for something more nearly resembling wine.

The change, says the *Daily Mail* is due to the feeling of Washington hostesses with an eye for a harmonious scheme of table decoration, that the dull red of Mr. Bryan's favourite drink clashed with the sparkle of the champagne served to other guests. Hence they turned their attention to finding a beverage sufficiently harmless and chromatically correct. It was left to Mme. Pezet, wife of the Peruvian Minister, at a recent dinner to fill the Secretary of State's glass with pineapple juice and a "dash" of soda water. The colour and effervescence of the drink which was poured from a decanter into a champagne glass, provided sufficient illusion. The change is approved by Mrs. Bryan.

WOMAN IN 1913.

A RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR.

FORMATION OF WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

At the outset of 1913 there were those who predicted that it would be a "woman's year," says the *Daily Telegraph*. What they meant precisely by the phrase was not defined, but in many directions women have made progress on lines not hitherto their own. Never, for example, have they taken so high a place in the councils of science as they did at the meeting of the British Association. Madame Curie came as one of its most honoured guests. For the first time in the long history of these gatherings a lady was president of a section, Miss Sargent enjoying the fullest right to that distinction from her investigations in the more obscure paths of botany.

A week or two later came the Church Congress at Southampton—by general consent one of the most interesting and practical of recent years. Again women were to the fore, and few who heard them will soon forget either Mrs. Luke Paget's eloquent vindication of the ideals of marriage and womanhood with its bold claim that the newly awakened sense of feminine responsibility is one of the greatest moral forces ever placed at the service of the Church. Nor did the Congress shrink from dealing with the grave issues that centre upon divorce and the standards of conduct that the world has established for men and women.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Among the outstanding events of the twelve months now closing was assuredly the International Medical Congress, held in London at the beginning of August. That was attended by medical women from all countries, and among them was a sprinkling of Indian practitioners.

A subject that was much discussed informally in the course of the Congress was that of the position of medical women in India and the need that they felt for a complete revision of the conditions under which they were working. A few weeks later, at the opening of the winter session at the London School, Surgeon-General Lukis took the opportunity of foreshadowing the improvements as to pay and prospects, as well as the removal of certain grievances in regard to supervision by civil surgeons, that the Indian Government was prepared to offer. This was promptly followed by a statement setting forth the keen interest manifested by Lady Hardinge of Penshurst in the whole question of providing adquately for the needs of women in the East, and announcing the formation of a Women's Medical Service.

Elections for the Town Councils took place on Nov. 1, and a number of ladies came forward as candidates. Two of them—namely, Miss Clara Martineau, at Birmingham and Miss Burnett, at Tynemouth, were returned unopposed, and in several other cases well-tried lady members easily retained their seats.

POLITICS AND LABOUR.

A three months' "pilgrimage" was organised by the societies representing constitutional methods for securing the Parliamentary vote. Early in May little parties of women started from many distant points, addressing meetings, sometimes large, sometimes small, at the towns and villages on the way. The march had been timed to terminate in Hyde Park on the last Saturday in July, when a really imposing and picturesque series of processions went in orderly sequence to the huge circle of platforms from which a number of distinguished men and women were to speak, the whole demonstration proving a triumph of good marshalling. Of the insensate doings of the militant women there is no occasion here to speak in detail.

No strike of commanding importance has taken place among woman workers. An exhibition of poignant appeal took place during the autumn at the Caxton Hall, at which a number of women engaged in the most miserably paid branches of labour, such as artificial flower-making, matchbox-making, and various classes of needlework, were seen actually at their trades.

Quite early in the year the much-discussed provisions of the maternity benefit under the National Insurance Act came into force.

ABROAD.

From Switzerland, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we heard that a woman, Fraulein Lili Zgraggen, has been called to the Bar at Berne, and also that the Synod of the Protestant Church of the Canton of Neuchatel has admitted women to take the theological degree and enjoy the status of clergymen. The first woman dentist in the Dual Empire has started in Vienna, Dr. Martha Wolf, and from Grosswarden in Hungary comes the news that five women have just been elected to serve on a housing committee, two notable innovations. In Russia the Duma has granted to women equal rights with men in respect to the law of the inheritance of movable property as regards teaching in secondary and high schools, and in passing State examinations. In Turkey the first woman's paper has been started. "Kadinsar Duhjasse" is the title of it—"The Woman's World." In China they have got as far as the establishment of a woman's college.

DISTINCT ADVANCE IN USEFULNESS.

Statistics show that in Germany the number of women students at the universities is largely on the increase the figures being 5·4 per cent., against 2·7 per cent. there years ago. The Princess Pauline von Wied, only daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, is among the number. She has enrolled herself at Hohenheim, near Stuttgart, to take a course in agriculture. To a young Berlin Jewess, Fraulein Rachel Hirsch, belongs the honour of being the first German woman doctor to attain the rank of Professor. She is chief assistant at the clinic of Professor Krause. This year saw, too, the admission of women to the administration of the Poor Law in Berlin.

In France women have recently been made eligible for 25 per cent. of the posts of directors and supervisors in the French Post Office Savings Bank, and from Manouville, Department of the Seine-et-Oise, comes the news of the appointment of Mme. Grot as Municipal Councillor and Deputy Mayor.

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THE "SECULAR"

Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18" Medium Size.

IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

16" Small Size.

Open face. Hunting. Half hunting.

NICKEL SILVER Case..... Rs. 14 Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case..... „ 20 „ 24 „ 27

16" Small size

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CORSET SHOW RAIDS.

POLICE SEIZURE OF WAX MODEL OF A WOMAN.

"Corset raids" are the latest form of police activity in Berlin.

Shops have lately been displaying corsets on life-size female figures in wax, and protests having been made against the "immorality" of such exhibitions, the shopkeepers made a concession by putting on filmy petticoats on the figures. The Public Prosecutor was not satisfied by this, and a number of policemen in the guise of customers raided a fashionable shop in the Leipzeiger strasse and seized a particularly lifelike wax model of a young woman which was the subject of attraction to people in the street.

Shop windows are now being secretly photographed by the police with a view to further action.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

SPANISH CUSTARDS.

If you have no custard glasses, put this into a large glass dish.

One gill of cream.
Six teaspoonfuls of brandy or sherry.
Half a pint of good custard.
About half an ounce of ratafias
Strawberry jam or jelly.
Vanilla. Cochineal. Castor sugar.

Put a ratafia into the bottom of each custard glass, and pour on to it a teaspoonful of wine.

Add a layer of jam to the depth of about half an inch, then fill the glasses nearly to the top with the custard.

Whisk the cream, sweeten and flavour it, and tint it prettily with cochineal. Put a little heap of this cream on to the top of each custard, or use a forcing bag and pipe.

The surface of the cream may be sprinkled with chopped pistachios, if you like them.

GIRL CYCLIST'S £1,961 DAMAGES.

Judgment was entered by Mr. Justice Horridge in mail week for Miss Amy Papworth, a confectioner's manageress, of Wandsworth-road, Clapham, who in her action against the Battersea Borough Council was awarded £1,961 damages. Miss Papworth had been thrown from her bicycle and run over through a defective gully in the road.

A stay of execution was granted on the appeal being entered within twenty-one days. The Council were ordered to pay Miss Papworth £2 a week till the decision on the appeal; she is to retain the money so paid her even if the Council wins the appeal.

Under the will of Miss Frances Julia Wedgwood, of Holland Park, London, a descendant of the famous potter, whose estate is sworn at £63,800, a bequest of £2,500 and a reversion of the same sum are left to the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

"USING UP."

HOW THE PRESENT FASHION INVITES IT.

It was never so easy to turn to good account old stores of stuffs and trimmings, to utilise last year's leavings, as at present. Take, for instance, the party dress and the afternoon reception gown. The silk or satin evening frock which has already served has only to be cut away a little here and there, loosened or tightened, shabby bits dissembled, and then veiled anew. A yard or two of fresh *mousseline de soie*, mingled perhaps with lace one may already possess, or the black net veiling which is such smart wear just now, bits of embroidery or beading tucked in about the corsage and repeated amid the drapery of the skirt, a sash made either with a big bow behind or a bow flat or bulgy in front, fresh white tulle or lace in folds or as a Medici collar about the bust or throat, and a done-up gown may have the effect of a quite new one. It will doubtless require large outlay in the way of wits, careful arrangement, good taste, dexterity of finger, but little cost in money.

Very pretty and fashionable rearrangements for young girls can be effected by covering a white or pale pink or blue under-dress with a drapery or simple blouse and tunic of the flowered or beaded *mouseline de soie* so much in vogue, which can be had in inexpensive qualities. The blue, green, red, or yellow silk afternoon frocks which have done service during the summer or autumn may be made up anew with fresh bows and frills, a fichu-like arrangement in white or black tulle on the corsage, deep tulle or cobweb lace frills from the elbow sleeves, always so becoming and much worn this season, a new sash, broad or narrow at the waist or draping the hips—arranged, in fact, as best may suit the style of the frock, hide its defects, and show up its beauties. Or in these days, when fancy has free play and colours mingle unrestrained, two worn dresses, each giving their best parts, may be made into one. Worn sleeves may be replaced by the long transparent sleeves in muslin of exactly the same colour and tone as the gown, a tyle in vogue just now and very graceful, folds of the same muslin showing in the front of the corsage.—*Manchester Guardian.*

From the Poets.

She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek; she pined in thought;
And with a green and yellow melancholy,
She sat like Patience on a movement,
Smiling at the grief.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

RUDYARD KIPLING AT HOME.

CHAT WITH AN AMERICAN.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Few contemporary English writers have received more immediate recognition in America than Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has secured a reading plublic that grows larger and larger every year and an interview with Mr. Rudyard Kipling by Mr. Irvin Shrewsbury Cobb, which appeared recently in the *New York Evening Post* may prove of interest to our readers.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb were spending a day with Mr. Kipling at the writer's retreat near Etchingham, in Sussex, the heart of the historic Downs country. When they arrived, both Mr. and Mrs. Kipling were out, but as they had left word that they would soon return, the visitors took a stroll in the garden.

"We had not gone far from the house," says Mr. Cobb, "when we heard a shout and saw a man jump over a hedge and run towards us. You can imagine how surprised I was to recognise Rudyard Kipling and still more surprised at his very cordial greeting.

"What is he like? Well, to me he appeared, at first flush, a combination of Theodore Roosevelt, William Travers Jerome, and Bob Davis. He has a big jaw and he wears shiny glasses and sh ws his teeth like T. R., and he's a short man and blocky, with a big strong hand. He has that quick felinity of movement that is the most notable outward characteristic of Jerome, and a rapid thrust and parry in conversation and a very definite, impressive way of forming and stating a conviction Cosmopolitan in the real sense of the wbrd, th little details of life in general and in nature attract him surprisingly."

Mr. Cobb sat long alone with Mr. Kipling in the garden and the English writer talked frankly of his tastes and his dislikes. He does not care for the ultra-moderns of his craft in England, and he knows next to nothing of the new generation of young writers in America. But the mention of Mr. Dooley brought a quick exclamation of praise. "If I were asked to pick four samples of literary achievement that most fitly typified the impulse and the humour of your American life, three of my selections would be from Mr. Dooley."

NO ROMANCE IN WAR.

Then the talk turned upon war.

"War, nowadays," said Kipling "is a mathematical problem, with some of the aspects of a surgical operation by the highest. Paid specialists. There is no more romance or glamour in the conduct of a war. When our South African war began 'I said. I will go out there and see a war—it will be a big experience——'

"But, interrupted Mr. Cobb, "surely you had seen war in India—your stories——"

"No," said Kipling, "I have seen very very little fighting in India. I wrote mostly of what I had been told. But I did see war in South Africa. I said to myself before I went out, 'I'll see the dash and get the rattling inspiration of it. I'll see charges, and thin red lines and hear horse commands and s and silent and thrilled in that dread hush before the battle.'

"But what a disillusion! The hush before the battle was like the quietness of surgeons and nurses before they go into the operating room. Nobody galloped up on a lathered horse, and fell unconscious after handing the general the long waited despatch. The general himself bestrode no charger, but sat in a comfortable camp-chair beside a neatly spread tea-table. You heard a few tick-ticks and somebody handed him a slip—the substitute for the despatch—and he read it and drank his tea and said, 'Um-m-m, good. Working out just as I thought. Wire Binks to bring up that battery,' etc. etc.

"And all this method and precision and application of modern efficiency ideas make the carnage that follows all the more ghastly. You dont know in advance just what is going to happen, you don't know how it happened, you just look at the dreadful dead men, and the shrieking, wounded men and they seem to you like innocent by standers who have got in the way of some great civil engineering scheme and been torn and blown up."

"Kiplin told Mr. Cobb how the gloom and tragedy of the South African country ate into the hearts and spirits of the Englishmen sent out there to fight. One day, while a division was waiting orders to go into action, a Tommy asked Kipling if he could spare a little brandy for a comrade with a stomach-ache. Kimpling found the man gripping his middle and rocking with pain—just groaning and grunting, and saying no words. He drank a little of the spirit and continued his mumbled groans.

"I watched him a few minutes," said Kipling, "and it irritated me—the man wasn't afraid, you could see that. At length I said, 'My goodness, man, why don't you break loose and curse a bit? It would relieve you.' He stopped his groaning a second and cast a lack-lustre gaze over the brown-and-grey land-scape, with its lines of pygmy men here and there, and its rocks and the dead horses and the booming of guns far away, and I suppose it seemed to him that there was no use in his swearing over his little belly ache when the whole raw and naked world in front of him was in a retching cramp, for he just said, 'Ow, wot's the bloomin' use?' and went on with his groaning and rocking."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

FRAGSON MURDER.

SHOT BY HIS FATHER IN PARIS.

The Times has the following report of the murder of Mr. Harry Fragson, dated Paris, Dec. 30 :—

Harry Fragson, the well-known singer was shot and mortally wounded this evening about 9 o'clock in the Rue Lafayette by his father, Mr. Victor Pott, an old man of 83. The first news of the murder was given by a servant girl who went up to his flat to give him a telegram. She was met by Mr. Pott, who in an agitated voice said, "I have killed my son." The girl at once gave the alarm to the police.

This evening Fragson had been dining with M. Bose, the manager of the Bal Taberin. He returned home shortly before 9 o'clock and used violent language to his father because the latter had not opened the door quickly enough. Pott resented this treatment, and, drawing a revolver, fired at his son from behind. The bullet entered the head behind the right ear, and Fragson fell moaning to the ground. He never recovered consciousness, and died soon after in the Laribosiere Hospital, where he was taken.

FRAGSON'S CAREER.

Fragson was born in Whitechapel in 1869. While still a child he was taken by his father to Antwerp. At first he followed his father's trade as a yeast merchant. As a young man he came to Paris with some friends, and was offered a salary of £1 per week by the manager of a *cafe chantant* who happened to hear him sing. He speedily rose in his new profession, and while singing at the Folies Bergere was heard by Mr. Arthur Collins, the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, who offered him an important part in the Christmas pantomime of 1905. At that time he knew very little English. Since then he has sung alternately in London and Paris and elsewhere at a very high salary and has been in the first rank of popular artists. During the last few weeks he had been singing at the Paris Alhambra, and was to have appeared for the last time to-night.

The correspondent wires on December 31 :—Last night while the manager of the Alhambra was announcing to the audience that their favourite, Harry Fragson, the "Entente Cordiale singer," had been killed, his father and murderer, Victor Potts, was relating to the police at the station in the Rue Drouot how the suspicions and egotism of senile decay had led him to commit the crime.

The statements made by the father to the police show that mistrust of his son and suspicion of all who came near him had been slowly accumulating for months. The relations between father and son were affectionate until a few months ago, when the son became infatuated with a woman frequenter of Montmartre. This friendship led to many quarrels between them and so violent were the threats used by the father during these scenes that Fragson decided to place his father in a home, a doctor having warned him that to leave him complete liberty would be dangerous The father on hearing of this proposal threatened to commit suicide, and Fragson, moved by the old man's despair, postponed taking any definite step. The murderer told the police to-day :—

My son, instead of having English family dinner at home with me on Christmas Day, went out and left me quite alone. I spoke to Harry about it and he treated the matter lightly. Next day I bought the revolver and told my son that I was going to commit suicide. I asked him to shake my hand for the last time, and he did so coldly while his mistress hummed a tune. . . . I was going to kill myself yesterday evening when my son came in. He was brutal. I saw red and fired.

It seems, however, to be clear that the old man, who, according to the doctor who saw him last on Friday, suffered from a form of persecution mania, intended to kill his son, whose life he appears to have rendered miserable for many months past by egotistic tyranny and jealousy.

Fragson began his career as a singer at a private party in Paris, where his talent was applauded by M. Mounet-Sully, Mme. Rejane, and the elder Coquelin, who got him an engagement at La Cigale. His success was instantaneous with the Parisian public which loved his performances, in which Parisian wit and *flegme Britannique, blague Parisienne* and British humour were cleverly mingled. His songs became the songs of Paris, and his sayings catchwords of the season.

THE BALACLAVA TRUMPET.

I was told the other day by Mr. W. H. Pennington, an old 11th Hussars man, writes *Truth*, that the field trumpet which was presented to the United Service Institution in 1908 by Mr. W. W. Aston, and had previously been sold by public auction in 1898 for 750 guineas under the belief that it had been used to sound the order for the Balaclava charge, was never used at all for the purpose represented. According to Mr. Pennington, who ought to know something about it, neither bugle nor trumpet was used at Balaclava, the regiments of the Light Brigade being put into motion by Lord Cardigan's verbal order: "The brigade will advance: walk, march, trot." No further command was given, the trot never being broken into a gallop, still less into a charge. The trumpet in question belonged to Trumpet-Major Joy of the 17th Lancers, who was orderly trumpeter to Lord Lucan, commanding the British Cavalry in the Crimea, and it was his duty to remain at the side of his general while Lord Cardigan led the Light Brigade into action.

The matter is not of any historical significance, and there would be no need to refer to it, but for attempts which have been made at fraudulent traffic in trumpets. Quite recently another Balaclava trumpet, represented to have been used in the famous charge, was put up to auction by Messrs. Glendinning and Co., of Argyll Street, but withdrawn as the bidding did not come up to the owner's expectation. In the meantime, information reached the auctioneers that they were unwittingly conniving at a fraud, when they at once withdrew the trumpet from their list. I think the best thing to do with the trumpet now on view at the United Service Institution would be to leave it where it is as a relic of the Crimean War, but erase the inscription which represents it to be what it is not.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

Is it, one may wonder, in his ostensible capcity as a Christian missionary, or in some quite different and unsuspected role, that the Rev. C F. Andrews has gone from India to South Africa to take a hand in the manioulation of the Indian problem there? is a question asked by the *Sind Gazette*. We have no report that Mr. Andrews has held Christian services or preached Christian sermons in Durban, but it is recorded that soon after arrival he recited a Sanskrit devotional poem composed by "his friend" the Bengali poet, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore (the gentleman who lately wrote in disparagement of Christian missionaries) and that he delivered some political speeches. What puts us, however, on this line of inquiry is a remarkable article in the *Church Times* of the 12th December over the signature of the Rev. C. R. N. Blakiston of St. Mark's, Torquay, England, in which the following passage occurs :—"Is Mr. Andrews interesting himself in the Indian Church? Is he a leader of the Christian movement? Is it not the case that Mr. Andrews is far better known, and his influence far more widely felt, by the non-Christian than by the Christian in India? Nor would one complain if his influence were felt as a Christian influence. But is it so? I have read articles and poems by Mr. Andrews in the *Modern Review*, and in other Indian periodicals, in praise of Hindu sacred writings. Hindu posts, Hindu religious centres and Hindu customs, all couched in the most extravagant language—but never an allusion in them to Christ or the Gospel. We hear of him addressing Christian congregations on the beauty of Hindu ideals and characters, but never do we hear of him pressing home the claims of Christ on the Hindu. I speak, of course, of Mr. Andrews as he appears before the public eye in India. What he may do in private I cannot say. He has himself told me that he has been a month without a Christian service, taking part regularly in the reformed Hindu worship of the Arya Samaj at the Gurukul. In the face of these and many other facts it is indeed difficult for us to believe that Mr. Andrews' ideals are quite as painted. Old Christian students of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, have told me that there is a growing feeling that they, as Christians, are being neglected a fact which may account for the small number of Christian students at St. Stephen's, compared with (say) St. John's, Agra." It will be interesting to see how Mr. Andrews replies to this article.

A BURMA STORY.

DACOITS ROUTED BY A HPOONGYI.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes a report from Sitkwin village in the Tharrawaddy district that about midnight a few days ago three armed men entered the kyaung of hpoongyi Uwisa Nanda of the Sitkwin North monastery and when he awoke and discovered them one of them cut him on the head and arm with a dah and demanded money. He denied having any and sent his novice, Nyan Nainda, with two of them to search his boxes and the kyaung. The third man stood guard over him.

In a little while the novice and the two robbers returned empty-handed. A demand was then made for Rs. 3,000 under pain of instant death. Temporising with the robbers, the hpoongyi, whose head had been covered with his robe, agreed to go with them and get it and in getting up from his cot he cleverly seized a dah he had there and cut the man who was holding him. This robber fled towards the door but fell before reaching it. Uwisa Nanda then getting his head free, attacked the other two robbers and made them beat a retreat, cutting them several times as they went. Despite their injuries, however, the three managed to make their escape. The hpoongyi then went into the pupils' room and found Ugandama and Uwatha two of the pupils, with their heads, covered with cloths and hands bound behind. They said that two armed men had come into the room and had so treated them. These men had fled with the others when the disturbance arose in the hpoongyi's room.

An alarm was raised on the monastery gong and the villagers turned out and followed the tracks of the dacoits but could not catch up with them. On the route taken by the dacoits, however, they found a number of articles, including silk clothing, etc., on the road, which had been dropped by the dacoits, the men of hpoongyi's room and those of the pupils' room being evidently of the same gang. They only got Rs. 3, which they took from the novice. Searching parties are out hoping to trace the wounded men who are believed, despite their escape, to be seriously injured.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan 2, 1914.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major P. G Davies, Inspr. of Ord. Machinery A.O.D	Mr. J. E. Houldey.
Capt. W. H. Salmon, S. T. C.	Mr. M. W. Fenton, C. S. I.
Lieut. E. J. Strover, 3 Brah.	Mr. F. R. Ezechiel.
Mr. J. E. Eade.	Mr. C. E. Ezechiel.
Mr. F. R. Collins.	Mr. D. C. Patterson.
Dr. C. E. Cullis.	Mr. R. G. A. Thomson.
	Dr. H. C. Venis.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F. F. Major, 95 Russell's Inft, 1 week.	Mr. B. G. Gwyther, 4 mo.
Major C. R. Pearce, I. M. S., 3 mo.	Mr. R. A. O'Connor, 6 days M.C.
Major A. B. Fry, I. M. S., 1 day.	Mr. A. M. Stow, 6 mo. 16 days.
Capt. T. W. H. Jones, 94 Inft., 6 mo. M. C.	Mr. D. L. McCarrison, 3 mo. M.C.
Capt. W. R. Carey, 53 Sikhs, 6 mo. M. C	Mr. J. V. Young, 6 mo. M.C.
Capt. K. W. Pye, R. E. 2 mo.	Mr T. W. Stewart, 12 mo
	Mr. M. A. Thompson, 1 mo. 10 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major A. H. Coke, 96 Inf.	Lieut. C.G. Greenway, 26 Cav.
Major G.W. Haslehust, 29 Punj.	Lieut H. M. K. Moilliet, R.I.M.
Capt. S. B. Coates, 102 Gren.	Mr. G. W. Dixon
	Mr. G. E. Rhodes
	Mr. R.A.O'Connor

THE NEW PEPYS.

VISIT TO AUNT PIETY.

(Extracts from his Diary in *Truth*.)

December 22 : I this day into Buckinghamshire, and to join my wife at Aunt Piety's. Journeying express to Bletchley; thence slow to Wolverton, where met me Aunt Piety's carriage, she being set against motors for newfangled, dangerous contrivances, and doth still hold to her Noachian landau and pair, and I know not which be the wheezier, the fat coachman or the plethorick horses. Yet something imposing, I allow, about the fellow's cockaded hat, such as no chauffeur's cap can ever equal, which set me wondering wherefore the quality do not mount cockades on their chauffeurs' hats, the reason whereof I cannot discern.

In the house we are a party of eight, to wit : Cozen Prosser Pepys and his lady, whom I have not seen these 2 years, and mighty little pleased to see them now; they being naught better than wormy mercenaries with an eye to Aunt's money, and to toady her in such a fulsome manner as doth make me sick; also Archdeacon Bulpitt and his daughter; he having doings with the Simeon Trustees; she a comely little Puritan, yet do doubt if she be all so prim as she doth look; and one Ebenezer Winderby, who is of the Board of the Church Missionary Society and a license lay-reader and preacher in the diocese of Oxford.

A full, rich dinner, but stodgy withal, and the discourse to match; yet mine Aunt's still Moselle equal to anything I did ever taste, and after dinner a bottle of '51 port, which the Archdeacon did take in his claret glass, and I could not but follow so good a lead. But no smoaking, only a pinch of snuff; then to join the ladies for sober converse. Presently to prayers, the Archdeacon officiating, and did follow them with expounding to us of the 2nd Advent by the space of 10 minutes. So to bed; and I did wrap me in a top-coat and rug, and to smoak a cigar out of the window; and mighty cold it was to mine ears and nose.

December 23 : The day breaking with a soak of rain, and did continue all day with not intermission. So, as there be no going out, I to the library for a novel. But, Lord! not a book of fiction to come by, save only the Pilgrim's Progress, so to sleep in a chair with Macaulay's history.

Came to lunch the Vicar, who is a Cambridge man and of mine own college (Magdalene). So here was something to fraternize upon, and a good crack we had and divers merrie reminiscences, only for the fellow's having a catch of me at the end to tap me 10s. for his cloathing club; which me thought but poor taste.

December 24 (Christmas Eve) : This day, the roads being dry and the skies fair, I did walk into Stony Startford, which I have not seen these forty years. Lunch at the Cock (2s. 9d.). So to roam the High Street and the Market Place; but all the names of the shops changed and I did not see one known face. I musing of the time when I did use to visit here with great-cozen Corker (then vicar) and my Lady Charlotte (both now with God), and also with my friend Jack Mansel at Cosgrove, hard-by. And good days those were, with youth to gild them; but now coming back to the old scenes with all new faces do make me feel a very Rip Van Winkle.

Home by way of Passenham and Deanshanger; and I turned in at Passenham Church to look at the oak carvings, which are of a great choiceness.

This night the village mummers, whom the Vicar's lady, being studious of old customs, hath of late revived, and doth merit encouragement therefor being of a picturesque antiquity, allbeit the play itself be more senseless jargon. Afterwards come the boys of the choir, to sing carol, and one little lad with the voice and face of an angel, yet is, I am assured, a terror to all this neighbourhood.

December 25 (Christmas Day); We to church, I walking with the Bulpitt wench and to sit next her in the pew; who hath a small voice, yet sweetly tuneable and as pretty a devotional manner as ever I did behold.

Winderby reading the Lessons, but his pompous mouthing of them very little to my taste, and his wearing of black kid gloves with a surplice hath a mighty grotesque effect. A sound, safe sermon from the Vicar, he expounding of good will among men as before all things necessary at this gracious season, when 'tis our bounden duty to lay aside all our spites and rancours; which I can only hope Cozen Prosser shall take to heart, who doth, as I can see, nurse a mean malice against me, for all his oily talk and hath, as I shrewdly suspect, been trying to disable me with Aunt Piety; but shall find, methinks, he have met boe re than his match, and like to go hard if I get not evens with him.

Dined this night off a turkey which was for size beyond any that ever I saw, and was carved on the table after the old fashioned manner, by the Archdeacon; he, when he has served us all, slipping his knife under the bird and helping himself to the oysters, which did make me marrie to observe.

Dec. 26 (Feast of St. Stephen—Boxing Day) : Spoak with me this day Aunt Piety of her affairs, which she hath, it seems, been of late composing, so as to have all in readiness when her end shall come; and under the partition of her property I am to have the family Bible the every-day tea-service, and £10 to buy me a mourning ring; but as to her invested funds 1-2 hath long since been sunk in an annuity and the remaining 1-2 made over to divers charities. Which did wound me not a little for the duplicity of it, that all should have been done secretly, and, as it were, behind my back; and the hurt of it is such as I shall not soon get over.

Dec. 27 : Letters this morning that do urgently call me back to town and cannot remain over Lord's Day, as I had purposed. So my wife and I to pack and just in time to catch the noon express at Bletchley.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at the Colombo Cathedral shortly after Easter, between Basil Murray Selwyn and Dorothy Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Napier Ford, of Harley Street and Longfield Court.

THE DECREASE IN DRINKING.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

It is a curious fact that in spite of the prohibition laws in force in the United States, America consumes more liquor per head every year, while on the other hand in Europe the consumption of intoxicants is decreasing. At the same time the consumption in Europe is greater than in America, for Germany still consumes nearly twice as much beer *per capita* as America, and twice as much per head of stronger liquor, so that the argument that prohibition does not affect the consumption of intoxicants is misleading. Germany is still the country where most beer is drunk, but the Temperance movement has at last taken root there, and 100,000 total abstainers were added to the Good Templars' lodge last year. This is remarkable. In other countries there is similar evidence of the growth of temperance.

For instance, Bulgaria, with no prohibition, has only one-eighth as large consumption of liquor as Germany which is perhaps due to the abstinence of its Mahommedan population. Norway and Holland also show an improvement The improvement in Norway is due to local option, and the organisation of every tenth person in the total abstinence army. Disinterested management is said to have effected very little. In Sweden the Temperance movement is remarkable and of the Socialist members of Parliament eighty four are total abstainers, while of the entire Swedish Parliament of 350 members 150 are avowed and agressive abstainers. And finally in Great Britain the consumption of liquor per head has been steadily diminishing, although it is still high, as compared with some other countries. These facts are encouraging and their importance says the *Westminster Gazette* will be appreciated by all those who realise what a vast improvement in morals and manners Temperance brings.

"HOWLERS"

TIT-BITS FROM SCHOOL-BOY ESSAYS

Some delightful schoolboy "howlers" are published in a recent issue of the *University Correspondent*. Some of them are :—

The chief provisions of the Great Charter were Universal Suffering, Votes for Women, and Abolition of Property.

Finally James II. gave birth to a son, and so the people turned him off the throne.

After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death.

The Tropic of Cancer is a painful and incurable disease.

The barons made King John sing Magna Carta.

When Chaucer describes the Prioress as amiable of port he means that she was fond of wine.

When the last French attack at Waterloo proved a failure Napoleon turned very pale, and rode at full gallop to St. Helena.

Gong is the masculine of belle and vicar of vixen.

The mineral wealth of a country is gingerbeer and lemonade.

Henry IV. was the son of John o' Groats. Quotation from Wordsworth :—

"A perfect woman nobly planned
To warm, to comfort, and command."

Julius Cæsar was murdered in the Cinema House.

Much butter is imported from Denmark, because Denish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

Enclosure of the commons was a statue of Edward VI. passed to shut out the common people from Parliament.

In the British Empire the sun always sets.

Wolfe declared that he would rather repeat Gray's *Elegy* than take Quebec.

The Three Estates of the Realm are Buckingham Palace, Windsor, and Balmoral.

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one.

The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are joined by the Sewage Canal.

Cataract is the name of the mountain on which the Ark rested.

Milton was called the father of English poetry because he was blind and his daughter did the writing for him.

James I. claimed the throne of England through his grandmother as he had no father.

The grounds on which James claimed the throne of England were also Scotland and Ireland.

An appendix is a portion of a book which nobody has yet discovered to be of any use.

An elephant is a square animal with a tail in front and behind.

The Minister of War is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers in the barracks.

The Flannelette peril means petticoat government.

Woman's suffrage is the state of suffering in which they were born.

A candidate for the Civil Service must be a neutralised British subject.

The Immortal William is a phrase applied to the German Emperor.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

During a fierce north-easterly gale, the three-masted schooner Robert Morris, bound for London, was wrecked off Sandown Castle, near Deal, and will probably become a total wreck. She had been anchored, but the force of the gale was so strong that she drifted and broke her anchor claims, and becoming unmanageable went ashore. The heavy seas swept completely over her. Under Chief Officer Shawe the coastguards of Deal and Walmer performed the perilous task of rescuing the crew of five by the rocket apparatus. Coastguardsman Wood nearly lost his life. When in the surf a sailor in desperation held the officer firmly round the neck, nearly strangling him.

At the inquest on the body of Albert Edwards, 27, waiter, who lost his life in the fire at Hyde Park-chambers, Knightsbridge, the jury expressed surprise that the building was not provided with a fire alarm or telephone for the use of the staff. They also recorded their satisfaction of the conduct of the police and firemen on the occasion.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

COAL MINE MORTALITY.

One death from accident for every 700,00 tons of coal mined in six of the coal producing counties of West Virginia in the first eleven months of 1913 is shown in an official report just published.

SKI-ING RECORDS.

Extraordinary speeds have been obtained by ski runners, especially by the Lapps and Finns, who hold most of the records. Thirty kilometres have been covered in 1 hour 46 minutes and 15 seconds, and 60 kilometres in 4 hour 12 minutes and 44 seconds. Even these performances pale beside the duration records. So far back as 1884, Lars Tuorda, a Finn, covered 220 kilometres in about 21 hours, a record never yet surpassed.

SOUTH AFRICAN HONEY.

The bee-keeping industry is rapidly making headway in South Africa, due in a large measure to the satisfactory prices for honey which have for many years been obtainable in almost every part of the Union. At a recent meeting of the Bee-keepers' Association, doubt was expressed however, whether in view of the increasing production the present prices could long be maintained.

NATURE AS A FIGHTER.

Those who have been digging the Panama Canal, those who built the "sea-going railway" to Key West, or pierced the Alps for tunnels, and the whole modern tribe of airmen, feel that they have little enough to thank Nature for. She has fought them tooth and nail at every turn. She has conceded nothing. There has been just one straight and narrow way to go and those who did not find it were lost, says the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" dis-obedience to the strictest letter of the rules of the game had its sequel in a tragedy; inflexible, uncompromising, adamantine have been the natural laws.

UMBRELLA HIRING.

Brussels is giving a lead in an interesting business. A company has been formed, with a capital of £200,000, for the purpose of lending umbrellas. A subscriber pays a premium of 4s. a year and in return receives an aluminium disc. A rainstorm suddenly comes up while he is on his way to the office. Instead of making for the nearest shelter he drops into the first shop he comes to, be it a cafe, a restaurant or a tobacco shop. He presents his aluminium disc and receives in return an umbrella. When the shower is over all he does is to step into any shop displaying the sign of the umbrella organisation and turn in his "gamp." in exchange for which he receives another disc.

A CELLULOID SUBSTITUTE.

German leather workers have recently been experimenting with a new process of preparing leather by means of which it becomes almost transparent, firm, elastic, and waterproof. It is claimed also that it is almost incombustible, a very great improvement. The process, which is a trade secret, consists to some extent in saturating the leather with hot oil, then kneading and rolling it. It absorbs a large amount of oil, becomes tenacious and of the consistency of tortoiseshell. Its value in the arts is likely to be very great, and especially in electrical work it is supposed that it will be more effective for certain purposes than rubber. It may be made thicker than the natural hide.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHTS.

Many will feel that Glen-Curtiss, the American aeronautical inventor, could devote his great talents to some more useful undertaking than to an attempt to cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane under such conditions as those which will mark his proposed venture, says the 'Charleston News and Courier." Even if Mr. Curtiss demonstrates the feasibility of the project, it is hard to see how anybody is to derive any benefit from the demonstration. Aeroplanes can never be used for trans-oceanic travel until they are able to carry sufficient fuel for a continuous flight. The establishment and maintenance of a series of ocean stations, at which airships could stop and replenish the petrol tanks, is practically an impossibility, and even if these stations could be established aeroplanes could not make a landing on them in bad weather.

MR. BRYAN'S BEVERAGES.

Tremors may run through some teetotal hearts upon a reading of the news from Washington. But such worry really is not justified. Mr. Bryan hopped on the steady, reliable wagg on of teetotalism when a youth and may be relied upon to cling there always. All that he has done is to substitute a yellow juice for a red one, says the *New York Tribune* Either kind can be had fermented. Neither crosses Mr. Bryan's lips save in its virginal youth and stillness. A little fizz water is now added by Washington hostesses to the pineapple juice the better to match the wine in the other glasses. But that is all, strictly all. To hold that such simulation of vice is corruption itself would be as absurd as to argue that Mr. Bryan by occasionally going through the motions of acting as Secretary of State proves himself to be a real and efficient occupant of that office.

FORESTRY ENGINEERING IN QUEBEC.

The day of the ruthless pioneer is long past in the Province of Quebec, and the valuable forests which densely clothe such an enormous area are no longer regarded as an obstacle in the path of civilisation. On the contrary, they are being carefully conserved, and forestry engineers, working on scientific principles, are being increasingly employed. The old hap hazard methods are giving place to organised effort. There are six million acres of private forests in the province, and seventy-nine million acres of forests under Government control. The work of classification and exploration will necessitate the employment of a great number of agents for a long period. Retimbering is beginning to assume truly colossal proportions, no fewer than 200 firms at the present time being engaged in lumber work in the Province of Quebec. Seven of these firms are now employing forestry engineers, and it is certain that several of the others will soon follow their example, thus affording excellent opportunities for the engineers who are being trained at the forestry school.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY RACES.

A BAD DAY FOR BACKERS.

ONLY TWO FAVOURITES WIN.

With only two favourites winning in seven races, punters did not have a very happy time at the Fifth Extra Meeting at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon, and many who went out with light hearts and heavy pockets, found conditions exactly reversed as they made their way homeward. Backers of favourites, indeed, had a very rough time, and their slender winnings on the two fancied ones that did get home did not go far towards paying for losses on the five losers—especially considering that in one race many of them plunged to get their money back on Red Silk, which was backed as though it was all the money in Bombay to a match on him, and then was almost left standing still by the unconsidered Saidan. Unconsidered, that is, except by a lucky few who were in the know, and who reaped the benefit of that knowledge in good, hard cash.

The two jockeys, Brown and Ferguson, were not present at the meeting, having gone across to Calcutta for the second big week there. In their absence there was a little reshuffling, Pratt riding for Brown when his other engagements permitted, while the native jockeys got more mounts than usual. One of them, Zammil, took full advantage of this and rode three winners during the afternoon, one of them being Saidan, which provided the upset in Red Silk's race.

Business started with the Goregaon Plate, for which Mutar was made favourite, while Mulberry and Alwar were both well backed. Mulberry ran disappointingly, starting well but dying away to nothing long before the finish. McGlone did not ride a good race on Alwar. He led all the way and then in the straight allowed Matar to get in on the rails, when he might have taken that position himself, and Mutar, full of running as he was, soon placed the issue beyond doubt.

In the second race backers would not look at anything but Gallard, and on his win a fortnight ago the race looked a good thing for him. But the good thing did not materialise, Zammil bringing up Young Majid—a quiet tip among the clever division—to win by a quarter of a length from Singer with Polish third. On the tote Gallard would not have paid more than six to four on had he won, but he did not, and never looked like doing so.

A GOOD BETTING RACE.

The Musjid Plate brought out eight runners, of which the most fancied was Beyrut. He had a big parcel to carry, however, and the weight beat him, and Gowahajmer won in taking style from Trustee, with Beyrut, beaten a neck, third. It was a good betting race this, and there was money for four out of the eight runners.

The big upset of the day came in the Andheri Plate, when the lightly weighted Mordialloc scored—and the tote paid a dividend of Rs. 568! In this event Master Delaval was fancied, and Lady R., Silver Memory and North all had their supporters. Mordialloc was thrown in at 66s., but he was quite despised, the attitude of the public towards him being well expressed by the racing man, who said in my hearing that he could not win with a postage stamp on his back! Kaikhosro had to declare 12lbs. over weight to side him, and after lying nicely behind, he came with a rush just after passing the distance post, and scored a half-length victory.

Undaunted by this reverse, backers selected Red Silk to get them back their losses in the first division of the Hopeful Plate, but, as has been already narrated, their hopes were dashed to the ground by Mr. Dakeel's Saidan. About half the money invested on the win totalisator was on Red Silk, and Saidan was the only other one really backed. It was a good race up to the last furlong when Saidan went to the front and simply "walked it."

By way of a change, a favourite did get home in the second division of the sprint. Chaser was the public fancy for this, and, with Pratt in the saddle, he won almost as he liked. There was money also for Buttercup and Battle—and the fact that people backed the latter offers a strange commentary on the ways of people who go to race meetings. Pratt is the jockey for the stable out of which Battle comes, and had the horse been thought to have had "an earthly," it is long odds that Pratt would have been on his back. Instead, a native stable boy was put up, and still people splashed good ten-rupee notes on him. Are there still living one wonders, people who imagine that miracles happen on the racecourse? There was one horse running here which will probably pay for following:—Guldasta, who was a very good second to Chaser. He ran a really good race.

There were fourteen runners in the final event, the Prongs Plate, and the winner turned up in Rushid Pasha, on which Bowley rode a very nice race. Mulberry was again pulled out for this, and came up with a big run on the outside, but was not fresh enough to get up to the leaders.

The attendance was about up to the average, and the full totalisator returns showed a slight advance on the previous Saturday, being Rs. 1,72,890. The amount invested on each race, win and place, was as follows:—

	Win.	Place.
1.	Rs. 8,200	Rs. 10,210
2.	,, 12,600	,, 14,720
3.	,, 11,390	,, 12,130
4.	,, 11,370	,, 11,870
5.	,, 12,350	,, 13,500
6.	,, 13,360	,, 15,030
7.	,, 13,170	,, 12,820
	Rs. 82,550	Rs. 90,340

Appended are details of the racing:—

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's MUTAR 8st. 4lbs..... Zammil 1
Mr. K. B. Sorabji's ALWAR 9st. McGlone 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s REDWOOD 8st. 6lbs. Kaikhosroo 3
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT 8st. 7lbs..... Duller 4

ALSO RAN.—Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's Mulberry, 9st. 1lb., Pratt; Mr. H.R. Badshah's Pretender II, 8st. 12lbs, Hill; Mr. Ebrahim Minnie's Safi, 8st., 8lbs., Fahad; Mr. G. H. G Ali's President, 8st. 5lbs., Mujeed; H. H. Jam Saheb's Lucifer, 8st. 4lbs., Native; Mr. Abdoola Mana's Young Moored, 8st. 2lbs., Native; Mr. Abdoola Mana's Jack London, 7st. 13lbs., Clarke; Major F. B. Prideaux's Miss Nagashi, 7st. 10lbs., Native; Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's Dhahemsze, 7st. 8lbs., Japheth; Mr. E. Nazareth's Royalist, 7st., Etul.

Won by one and a half lengths, two lengths second and third, one and a quarter lengths third and fourth.

TIME.—1min. 24 4-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 28-8 win; Rs.15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 places.

THE RACE.—Following a good start Pretender showed up with Mulberry in close attendance. When they had gone a furlong Alwar began to come through, followed by Mutar. Alwar took the lead before they had gone half way, and held it until they came into the straight, Mutar following close behind. By the small stand Zammil, on Mutar, saw his chance to get in on the rails, took it, and called on his mount to run, which Mutar did, and passed Alwar like a flash.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st Division. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MUJID 8st. 9lbs..... Zammil 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER 8st. 11lbs..... Bowley 2
Mr. R. S. Forage's POLISH 9st. 3lbs. McGlone 3
Mr. Abdoola Faras' MALSTER 8st. Kaikhosroo 4

ALSO RAN.—Mr. H. Jamsetjee's Zinfandel, 8st. 7lbs., Hazza; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradas' Galiard, 8st. 3lbs., Pratt; Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zuhair, 8st. 3lbs., Abbas; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry, 7st. 13lbs., Duller.

Won by a quarter of a length, head second and third, one length third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 38 3-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 76-8 win; Rs. 38, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 56 places.

THE RACE.—Zaheir and Raspberry caused a lot of trouble at the gate and when the tapes went up, the former was left several lenghts behind. Malster led from Polish, but they dropped back; and Polish went to the front, attended by Young Majub. In the straight Singer came for Polish and beat him, but was in turn beaten by Young Majub, which was not let out until they were pretty near home.

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division. Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER 8st. Duller 1
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's TRUSTEE 7st. 7lbs..... Abbas 2
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT 9st. 3lbs..... Zammil 3
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's TERROR, 8st. 7lbs..... Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Mr. R. R. S's Regent, 8st. 7lbs., Kaikhosroo; Mr. Ali bin Talib's Hoosam-el-Mulook (late Cockeye), 8st. 6lbs., Pratt; Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic, 7st. 12lbs., Bowley; Messrs. M. Goculdass and N. Nanjee's Shawcutt, 7st. 6lbs., Native.

Won by one and quarter lengths, neck second and third, three quarters of a length third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 53 3-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 54 win; Rs. 15-8, Rs. 15-8, and Rs. 14 places.

THE RACE.—Young Salanic led from Shawcutt, Hoosam-el-Mulook, and Trustee, with Gowahajmer just behind. Thus they ran until the three furlongs except that Hoosam-el-Mulook dropped back and Gowahajmer came up into the first flight at the turn, Young Salanic was coming back to his horses, and then Trustee took the lead, but inside the distance Gowahajmer collared the leader and won easily.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. J. C. Smith's MORDIALLOC 6st. Kaikhosroo 1
H. H. Jam Saheb's LADY R. 8st. Duller 2
Mr. Welman's NORTH 9st. ... Hill 3
Capt. H. Meynell's SILVER MEMORY 7st. ... ... McGlone 4

ALSO RAN:—Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Master Delaval, 9st. 12lbs., Pratt; General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's St. Alban, 9st., Bowley; Mr. D. Blythe's Beroll, 9st., Clarke; Aga Coochick Shah's Devereux, 7st. 6lbs., Native; Mr. D'Arcy's Silverbolt 7st. 6lbs., Mujeed.

Won by half a length, half a length second and third, neck third and four h.

TIME.—1min. 47 2-5sec.

Totalisator paid Rs. 568-8 wins; Rs. 59-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31-8 places.

THE RACE.—Lady R. was first away followed by North and Mordialloc. After they had gone two furlongs, St. Alban came up on the outside, and Silverbolt ran into fourth place as they rounded the bend. North made his run, but could make no impression on Lady R., who seemed to have the race won, when Mordialloc came with a very fast run and won by half a length.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—(Division I.) Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, landed on or since 1st July, 1913; 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. penalties—Winners: once, 7lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's SAIDAN 8st 5lbs. Zammil 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's RED SILK 8st. 8lbs ... ... Duller 2
Mr. Mirza Hoosein's NAYEL PASHA 6st. 12lbs ... ... Kaikhosroo 3
Mr. Alwan Mahomed's METEOR 7st. 7lbs. ... ... Etul 4

ALSO RAN.—Mr. Khatab bin Amir's Nainava, 8st. 4lbs., Ahmed; Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Engine, 8st. 11lbs., Clarke; Mr. Ebrahim Hazemy's Good Star, 8st. 5lbs., Fahad; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Brazil, 8st. 5lbs., Pratt; Mr. Esmail Jurgis' Ambassador, 8st. 2lbs., Mujeed; Mr. Abdul Aziz Jeetta's Badir, 7st. 13lbs., Hazza; Mr. Abdoola Faras' Durban, 7st. 10lbs., Abdoola; Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's Stable Boy, 7st. 80lbs., McGlone; Mr. Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's Sayaar, 7st. 7lbs., Native; Mr. T. Harrison's Red Flag, 7st. 7lbs., Native.

Won by four lengths, three lengths second and third, three quarters of a length third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 8 3-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 26 win; Rs. 13-8, Rs. 19-8, and Rs. 29-8 places.

The big field was got off to a good start in which Chaser, Abundance, Maurice and Guldasta were the first to show up. Chaser took the lead when nearing home and though hotly challenged by Guldasta, had no difficulty in winning.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Distance, about 1 mile.

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's RASHID PASHA 8st. 6lbs. ..... Bowley 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's AMEER 8st. 9lbs. Duller 2
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT 8st. 5lbs. ..... Kaikhosroo 3
Mr Bashid Dakeel's LOT 8st. 4lbs. Hazza 4

ALSO RAN:—Captains S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's Aden, 9st. 3lbs., Mujeed; Mr. J. Crawford's Occident, 9st. 3lbs.; J. Taylor; Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's Mulberry, 8st. 7lbs, Zammil; Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's Hurbia, 8st. 5lbs., Ahmed; Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' Ghalib, 8st. 5lbs., Pratt; Capt. S. S. Hayne's Sadil Malik, 8st. 2lbs., McGlone; Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Makbul, 8st., Fahad; Mr. Hassan Madar's Mars, 7st. 9lbs., Native; Mr. A. A. Rehman's Good Evening, 7st. 5lbs., Etul; Mr. Syed Rashid's Turkish Spot, 7st. 3lbs., Abdoola.

Won by one length, same distance second and third, one and a quarter lengths third and fourth.

TIME:—1min. 55secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 40-8 win; Rs. 16-8 Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 26 places.

THE RACE.—Ameer got off in front of Long Boat and Good Evening with Rashid Pasha and Sadil Malik and Lot close up and the others tailed off. So they ran to the five furlongs when Rashid Pasha, running well, assumed command. He led into the straight and was able to stall off Ameer's challenge with ease. Mulberry came up with a fine dash on the outside, but could not get near the leaders.

CALCUTTA RACES.

A DAY FOR OUTSIDERS.

The first day of the second meeting was a day of upsets, as except in the first, second and fifth races outsiders came home. The attendance showed a distinct falling off.—Results:—

TALLY-HO PLATE.—2 miles, over 7 flights:—

Mr. Goculdas' Solutfon. 9st 9lbs., Hoyt 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' Five Crown, 11st. 2lbs. ... ... McNeilage 2
Mr. Garda's Macann, 10st. 3lbs. Gray 3

ALSO RAN:—Parkhill, 12st.; Master Miller, 10st. 12lbs.; Sholto, 10st. 7lbs.; Foudrette, 9st. 5lbs.

BETTING:—4 to 3 on Five Crown, 2 to 1 against Solution, 6 to 1 Sholto, 8 to 1 Macann, longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 38 for a win; Rs. 11-11 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE RACE:—Macann took the lead, followed by Solution and Foudrette, and then Five Crown. After four flights Foudrette fell back, and also Five Crown. Macann was the first over the last hurdle, but Solution simply sailed away to the front and won easily by 3 lengths. Five Crown beat Macann for second place by a head.

TIME:—3 mins. 42 3-5 secs.

SCURRY HANDICAP.—Five furlongs—

Mr. Goculdass' Beryl, 9st 7lbs...Ruiz 1
Mr D Le's Sidonia, 7st. 4lbs...Sampson 2
Mr. Alec's Village Girl, 9st. 10lbs Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Winnie R, 8st. 8lbs; Alice, 9st. 4lbs; Miss Zenna, 7st. 12lbs; Fossil, 7st. 2lbs; Forceful, 7st. 2lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Beryl, 7 to 1 Alice, 5 to 2 Winnie R., 3 to 1 Village Girl, longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 25 for a win: Rs. 14, and Rs. 15 for places.

THE RACE:—Forceful was badly left with Miss Zena just in front, Beryl and Winnie R. led together with Village Girl third, Fossil next, and Alice and Sidonia together. Beryl soon went to the front and holding the others quite safe won by a quarter of a length, a neck between second and third.

TIME:—1min. 4 1-4sec.

NEW PLATE.—5 furlongs:—

Messrs Valentine and Vernon's May Kenley 6st, 13lbs.....Smythe 1
Major Holden and Mr. Scott's Lady Machinint, 8st. 7lbs.....Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Westman's Go On, 9st 4lbs Trenoweth 3

ALSO RAN:—Gipsy's Advice, 9st. 6lbs.; Refresher, 10st. 12lbs.; Masonic, 9st. 5lbs.; Blue Duck, 8st. 11lbs.; Oriflamme, 7st. 10lbs.; Box-Toys, 7st. 5lbs.; Fortunate, 6st. 13lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Oriflamme, 3 to 1 Refresher, 4 to 1 Go On, 6 to 1 Fortunate and Masonic; longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 264 for a win; Rs 51, Rs 22 and Rs 29 for places.

THE RACE:—May Kenleyled from start to finish winning easily by 2 1-4 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third.

TIME,—1 min. 2 3-4 secs.

JANUARY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Captain Hilliard's Lakme, 7st. 3lbs., Ferguson 1
Mr. Heather's Hospodar, 10st., Hardy, 2
Mr. Garda's Meddling, 10st., W. Southall, 3

ALSO RAN:—Harena, 9st. 7lbs.; Arcangelo, 9st. 12lbs.; CherryWood, 8st. 11lbs.; St. Bobs, 7st. 6lbs.; Silver Beacon, 7st. 3lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Cherry Wood, 2 to 1 Arcangelo, 4 to 1 Hospodar, 5 to 1 Meddling, 10 to 1 Lakme and others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 75 for a win, and Rs. 21, Rs 28 and Rs 51 for places.

THE RACE:—The moment the gate went up Lakme jumped to the front, and soon established a gap between herself and her field. She continued to lead and though stopping in the end managed to win by 3 1-2 lengths, on length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 14 1-4 sec.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance, R. C:—

Mr. M.Goculdass' Matchlock, 7st. 7lbs., Hoyt 1
Mr. Raychandhuri's Milliner, 8st. 6lbs..... Ames 2
Mr. Ginny's Valerious, 7st. 13lbs, Bullock ... } Dead heat 3
Mr. Gaulstone's Shining Way, 8st 2lbs, Ferguson. }

ALSO RAN:—Keerit, 8st. 8lbs; Jacamar, 7st. 13lbs; Picnic, 7st. 12lbs; Wayward and Wild, 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—Evens Shining Way, 4 to 1 against Jacamar, 6 to 1 Keerit, Valerious, Milliner and Picnic, and more the rest.

The totalister paid Rs. 260 for a win; Rs. 38, Rs. 21, Rs. 12 and 20 for palces.

THE RACE:—Picnic led with Wayward and Wild, then came Shining Way, Milliner, Jacamar, Keerit and Matchlock. From the half-mile post Shining Way tried to forge out, but was beaten opposite the stand, and Matchlock won from Milliner by two and a half lengths. The dead-heaters finished two lengths behind the second horse.

TIME:—2 min. 51 sec.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' Primrose Morn, 9st. 3lbs ... ... Ruiz 1
Mr. Thaddeu's Watch Tower 8st. 1lb..... Trenoweth 2
Mr. Goculdass' Soultline, 7st 7lbs Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Criton, 8st. 12lbs; Lumination, 8st 4lbs.; Nuncio, 8st 13lbs.; Paul Pry, 8st 9lbs.; Ute, 8st. 3lbs; Hopper, 8st 8lbs; Orphesa 7st. 11lbs.; Chobham, 7st 8lbs.; St. Andrews, 7st. 2lbs.; Monaleen, 6st. 13lbs.; Satelite, 6st. 12lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Primrose Morn, 4 to 1 Criton, 5 to 1 Nuncio, Lumination and Orphesa; 7 to 1 Paul Pry and Ute, longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 39 for a win, and Rs 19, Rs, 14 and 51 for places.

THE RACE:—The start was not a good one. Primrose Morn led, followed by Satellite and Criton. The leader continued to lead and despite a challenge from WatchTower won by 1 3-4 lengths, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 14 sec.

JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Mr L Ferguson's Bellover, 9st. 4lbs, Bullock 1
Mr. Norton's Little Scot, 9st. 7lbs., Brown 2
Dr. Bassl r's King Avondale, 11st., Ames 3

ALSO RAN:—Kuhiros, 9st. 12lbs.; Up Guards, 9st. 10lbs; Dolly Dimple, 9st. 8lbs.; Golden, 9st. 7lbs.; Winney, 9st. 4lbs; and Convent Girl, 9st. 13lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Wincey, 7 to 2 Little Scot, 9 to 2 Up Guards, longer prices the rest.

The Totalisator paid:—Rs 172 for a win; Rs. 39, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE RACE:—Up Guards led for a few strides, then Wincey went to the front and was joined by King Avondale. The latter was leading at the distance but Bellower and Little Scot came with a great dash. A very good race ensued in which Bellower just won by a short head, one length between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 18 secs.

PRINSEP PLATE,—Distance 1 mile:—

Mr. Lang's Airman, 8st. 10lbs, Hardy 1
Mr. R R S's Tartania, 9st. 10lbs., Brown 2
Capt, Robertson's Shell, 7st, 12lbs, Ames 3

ALSO RAN.—Doublechin, 8st 5lbs; Bushy Dame, 7st. 13lbs; Scotch Plaid, 7st 8lbs; Witch, 7st 4lbs; Rebuilt, 7st 1lb

BETTING:—Evens Doublechin, 3 to 1 against Tartania, 10 or more the rest

The Totalisator paid Rs. 105 for a win; Rs. 34, Rs. 18 and Rs. 41 for places.

THE RACE:—Borgie led for the first two furlongs, then Airman went to the front and never looking back won easily by 2 1-2 lengths, one length between 2nd and 3rd

TIME:—1 min. 43 sec.

REPORTED "INCIDENT."

A Central News message from Johannesburg, dated December 26 states:—Some feeling has been caused here by an "unpleasant incident" which occurred prior to the commencement of the second Test match between the M. C. C. team and South Africa. So far as can be gleaned some trouble arose in regard to the catering arrangements for the visitors, and allegations are made that there was a threat that the game should not be begun until the requirements of the M. C. C. men were complied with. Difficulty arose, as, it is stated, these requirements involved a breach of local law, but ultimately the matter was adjusted.

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YACHT RACING IN BOMBAY.

"ISCA" AT LAST A PRIZE-WINNER.

The weekly races of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club were held yesterday afternoon and resulted as follows:—

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time allowance. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Anna.....	8 8	Officers	M Mint	5 12 37
Tickle One..	3 3	Mr T N Gegbie..	5 9 35	1 54 29
Lady Bird...	3 3	Mr. C. N. Rich	5 0 25	1 47 22
Mavournsen	0 30	Mr N. Taylor.....	4 58 52	1 48 22
Bunty	3 3	Messrs. McLaughlin and Durkin	5 2 30	1 49 27
Clutha	Scr.	Capt. Welch.	Did not start.	
Blue Bird ...	3 3	Maj. & Mrs. Bussell..	5 3	0 1 49 57
Redbreast...	Scr.	Mr. W. H. Hughes	4 57	40 1 47 40
Curlew	1 25	Mr. B H Hewett	5 9	17 1 57 52
Three Weeks	1 31	Capt. Weeks.	5 8	23 1 56 55
Jenny Wren.	2 2	Officers R. A.	5 4	51 52 3

Course:—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Short Course—Length 6·14 miles.—Wind N. W. Strength Light. Time limit 6-30. 1st prize won by Lady Bird, 2nd prize won by Redbreast, 3rd prize won by Mavournsen. Bunty saves Entrance.

A capital start and a good race all through. The new comer Redbreast showed her excellence by obtaining a well deserved second place, getting the gun but losing to Lady Bird on time.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-20 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time allowance. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Minx	12 40	Major Dickinson ..	5 25 4	1 53 6
Trixie	2 49	Messr. Grantham and Haig Brown	5 14. 8	1 51 19
Erin	4 55	Mr. M. S. Magill	5 19 47	1 54 52
Lylie	Scr.	Col. Street	5 11 18	1 51 18
Gita	1 24	Captain Hordern	5 16 31	1 55 10

Course.—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Length 8·45 miles.—Wind N. W. Strength—Light. Time limit 6-30. 1st prize won by Lylie, 2nd prize won by Trixie.

The closest race this season, Lylie winning a splendidly sailed race by the narrow margin of one second from Trixie who was ahead of Mint by only two minutes. Less than a minute separated Erin and Gita, and only four minutes the first and last boats,

"METRE" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m

Name of Boat.	Time allowance. M. S.	Entered by.	Arrival Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya.....	0 42	Mr. V. Janson	5 13 7	1 42 25
Corrie	Scr	Mr N B Macbeth	5 13 33	1 43 39
Cynthia ...	2 6	Officers R E	5 14 2	1 41 56
Mynona...	1·24	Mr. D Forsser	5 20 23	1 48 59

Course:—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 8-45 miles. Wind N. W. Strength light. Time limit 6-30 p.m. 1st prize won by Cynthia. Maya saves entrance.

Maya once more showed the rest a clean pair of heels and piloted them right round the course, only losing on time to Cynthia who must be congratulated on this her first win of the season.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time allowance. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen IV..	Scr.	Major Mater and Mr J. F. Watson	5 26 32	1 46 32
Turquoise..	10 0	Messrs Stokes & Preston	5 37 18	1 38 58
Isca	16 40	Mr. T. S. Kennedy	5 49 40	1 43 0
Mahshuka..	10 50	Mr. W. G. Talbot	5 32 18	1 43 6
Melody ...	14 10	Messrs Talbot, Hanna & Burlbatt.	5 37 7	1 [illegible] 37
Nelta	8 20	Mr. H. R. Sandford.	5 32 51	1 [illegible]

Course.—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon port—N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 9.97 miles.—Wind N. W. Strength—Light. 1st prize won by Turquoise, 2nd prize won by Isca. Mahshuka saves entrance.

Isca's generous allowance at last brought her home as a prize winner and only four minutes behind Turquoise who obtained first prize in spite of the light wind. Nelta's change of skipper did not make much difference to her final position.

PIG-STICKING.

THE MUTTRA CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Jan. 17.

Started last year, this competition has already become one of the most popular and important events of the Indian sporting world. The competition is for teams of three from regiments and tent clubs, and has for its object the death of the pig. The team securing the greatest number of kills in a given number of hunts is the winner. The idea, therefore, encourages all that is best in the sport, and the pig-sticking world is greatly in debt to Col. Haig and the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons not only for their generosity in opening the cream of their pig-sticking to the public but also for devising a competition with such an excellent *motif*. The hon. sec. and the working committee must have been alarmed when the entries reached a total of 14 and the arrangements, which were in every detail perfect, must have given an immense amount of trouble.

Ten kills were recorded, and at the end of the day the scores were:—

11th Lancers A, two pigs out of three runs.

3rd Skinner's Horse, two pigs out of two runs.

King's Dragoon Guards, two pigs out of three runs.

Delhi Tent Club, one pig out of two runs.

12th Brigade, R. H. A., one pig out of two runs.

Inniskilling Dragoons A, one pig out of two runs.

Meerut Tent Club, one pig out of two runs.

9th Brigade, R. F. A., one pig out of three runs.

2nd Lancers, one pig out of three runs.

Inniskilling Dragoons B, one pig out of two runs.

8th Cavalry, no pig out of two runs.

11th Lancers B, no pig out of three runs.

63rd Battery R. F. A. no pig out of two runs.

Saugor, no pig out of two runs.

THE NORTHERN UNION.

REVIEW OF THE HALF SEASON.

During the Christmas holiday season the weather in the north of England, where the Northern Union Game holds sway side by side with Association, the weather was vile: and though attendances were fairly good, people watched the games under conditions of the utmost discomfort.

Wigan, who with Huddersfield, share the distinction of being the crack team in the Union, were beaten at Hull by Kingston Rovers on New Year's day, and thus lost their third match of the season and had to come down from the League to second [illegible] Yorkshire team [illegible] to the top again. It looks as though the fight for the championship of the League was to be another "War of the Roses," for Huddersfield and Wigan are running neck-and-neck, with Rochdale Hornets a good third. By their downfall Wigan have spoilt their good record, and have now lost three games, while Huddersfield have lost only two—to Wigan and Rochdale Hornets respectively.

The feature of the first half of the season has been the great improvement in Lancashire football, and there are now five clubs from the County Palatine in the first eight places. Rochdale Hornets, if not as brilliant as Wigan, are a sterling team and have fought their way to the third position by real good play. Another team that has come on wonderfully is Barrow, who were third from the bottom at this time last year and are now sixth from the top.

The results of the matches played in mail week, and the League table as it stood on January 2nd, are as follows:—

PLAYED SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

	G.	T.	P.		G.	T.	P.
*Broughton R...	1	3	11	St. Helens	0	0	0
*Swinton	2	5	10	York	0	0	0
*Warrington ...	2	2	10	Salford	2	2	10
*Rochdale H ...	0	3	9	Halifax	0	0	0
*Huddersfield ..	3	4	18	Hunslet	0	2	8
*Wigan	6	6	30	Runcorn	0	0	0
*Dewsbury	3	6	24	Bradford	2	2	10
*Bramley	2	3	13	Hull Kingston	2	1	7
*Keighley	2	5	10	Wakefield T. ...	1	1	5
Oldham	2	2	10	*Leeds	1	0	2
Batley	2	1	7	*Hull	0	2	6
Barrow	0	4	12	*Widnes	1	1	6

PLAYED JAN. 1.

	G.	T.	P.		G.	T.	P.
*Hull Kingston	1	2	8	Wigan	3	0	6
*St. Helens	1	2	8	Huddersfield ...	1	2	8
*Dewsbury	1	1	5	Oldham	2	0	4
*Halifax	2	4	16	Hull	1	3	11

*Home club.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For G.	For T.	For Pts.	Agst. G.	Agst. T.	Agst. Pts.	Per cent.
Huddersfield...	19	15	2	2	66	103	441	33	32	182	84·21
Wigan	17	14	3	0	60	82	366	22	18	98	82·35
Rochdale H....	16	12	4	0	31	60	244	15	20	90	75·00
Salford	17	12	4	1	29	53	237	14	14	70	70·58
Hull	20	14	6	0	47	65	288	20	21	105	70·00
Barrow	17	11	6	0	31	42	188	24	23	144	64·70
Hull K. R.....	19	11	7	1	35	44	204	23	35	161	60·52
Warrington ...	18	10	7	1	31	35	157	21	22	114	58·33
Oldham	18	10	8	0	38	36	184	18	28	120	55·55
Widnes	18	10	8	0	23	37	157	23	29	124	55·55
Hunslet	18	10	8	0	31	38	176	31	51	219	55·55
St. Helens.....	18	9	9	1	34	44	215	43	50	224	47·22
Wakefield Trin	18	8	9	1	25	27	133	29	47	169	47·22
Leeds	17	8	9	0	24	42	174	23	31	139	47·05

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Sunday, 18th January, 1914.

THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

THERE is a good deal to be said for the suggestion that an enquiry by a representative Committee should precede the adoption of a new contract for the mail service between Europe and India. In his reply to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the Imperial Council on Friday, Mr W. H. Clark argued that the appointment of a Committee of the Council to conduct the investigation would be an innovation of some importance, as hitherto such Committees have been created for the purpose of legislative work. It is not, however, of primary concern that the enquiry should be entrusted to members of the Imperial Legislative Council; the point is that the fullest information on the subject should be forthcoming. The Government of India, it is true, have endeavoured to obtain the views of commercial bodies through the agency of the Local Governments. This course is almost invariably adopted when necessity arises. But in a case like the present it is not satisfactory, seeing that a large body of opinion which is deeply interested in the mail service is not represented by the various organizations that have been consulted by Government. Beyond this, the replies given by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the questions addressed to them show how desirable it is that there should be some means of probing further into the views which have been expressed by commercial bodies. A series of essays on the subject of the mail service presented by Chambers of Commerce in various parts of India may be of some value, but the direct examination of representatives of these organisations upon the statements put forward by them would be of far greater utility. We cite the case of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce because it claims to be the most important representative commercial body in this country. Yet, it is impossible to examine the views which the Committee of the Chamber presented to the Government of Bengal without feeling that these views do not represent the considered opinion of the Presidency. In an official communication to the members of the Chamber the Committee airily stated that they had informed the Government that they had not consulted the members, and did not think they could approach them until they had some idea of the cost of an accelerated service and of an additional service. We cannot refrain from saying that this seems to us a frivolous way of dealing with a subject of vital importance. The question on which the Chamber were consulted was which method of improving the mail service would in their opinion best serve the ends of the commercial community in Bengal. It would be for the Government of India and the Postmaster-General at Home to decide the question of finance. The Committee went on to state that they had contented themselves with placing on record their opinion of the question as it presented itself to them, reserving to themselves the right to revise this opinion in the light of fuller information when such might be available. Proceeding on this basis, they remarked that they would prefer one mail weekly, subject to an acceleration in both directions of 48 hours. Failing this, they would support the proposal of two mails weekly, each of them being accelerated by 24 hours as compared with the present service; and they observed that whether the port of arrival and departure is Bombay or Karachi is not a matter of great moment to Calcutta. It is difficult to believe that this represents the views of Calcutta on the subject. That there is a general desire for improved means of communication is beyond controversy, and yet the Bengal Chamber of Commerce seriously suggest that in the event of two mail services weekly being established it would not matter if one of them had as its point of arrival and departure a remote seaport in Sind, far from all the centres of commerce and industry in India. We have here a very cogent reason why some kind of investigation should precede the signing of a new mail contract. The question involved is of the greatest importance to this country, and the absurdity of the tendency to toy with Karachi as the possible port for one of the services ought to be thoroughly exposed. To establish, at considerable expenditure, a new service between India and Europe and then to neutralise the value of that service by selecting, on fanciful grounds, an unsuitable port would be the height of folly. It will be observed that in the discussion in the Imperial Council on Friday a Bengali representative made a characteristic speech denouncing "the luxury of an improved or bi-weekly service when India's present internal needs are varied and various requiring large sums of money." "Can she think of it now," he asked, "when we are threatened with the spectre of a famine in some portions of the United Provinces and with the possibility of its extension to other parts of the country?" We thought the day had gone by for fustian of this description. The cultivators in India benefit to the extent of millions sterling by obtaining access to foreign markets, with their surplus produce, and this economic development has been of inestimable value to the country But to carry on foreign commerce to the best advantage the most efficient means of communication are essential, and agricultural India stands to gain enormously by any development in that direction. The extension of foreign commerce tends to diminish the rigours of famines in this country, and it is as absurd to deprecate reasonable expenditure on an improved mail service as it would be to denounce outlay on irrigation.

LORD SYDENHAM AND EDUCATION.

LORD SYDENHAM in the January number of the *Empire Review*, deals with the subject of India and Education, and wields a somewhat trenchant pen in his criticism of the persons into whose hands higher education has passed. While he admits that India can make a fair display in tabulated statistics, he declares that higher education has fallen within "the confines of a vicious circle"; that "there is a startling disproportion of university and secondary students in India;" and that "we have built up an inverted pyramid for which broad and stable foundations must be grounded." Lord Sydenham does not reach these, apparently, harsh conclusions without careful reasoning. With a good deal of his argument we need not concern ourselves, nor need we go with him over all the historical ground he covers, partly because we think so long a journey was not necessary to his purpose; but from the point at which he discusses the famous despatch of Sir Charles Wood written in 1854—a document aimed at redressing the balance between neglected primary education and secondary and higher education—he comes closely in touch with modern needs and interests. Lord Sydenham winds up a reasonable, if vigorous, statement of the case with an expression of agreement with the opinion of the Commission which sat in 1902, that "in a rightly governed university examination is subordinate to teaching," and that the fact that in India teaching has been made subsidiary to examination is to be regarded as the greatest evil from which the system of university education in India suffers. Of course, it would be vain to hope that Lord Sydenham's views on university problems will be any more in accord with Indian opinion now than when he left Bombay; but we do not think his contention can seriously be denied. It is unfortunately true that "the admission of unprepared boys wasted and enfeebled the teaching power of the colleges, and both colleges and high schools were forced by the character of the examination into methods of teaching having no relation to education and harmful to the best students." He quite fairly admits there is good teaching in some colleges and schools; but holds that "such teaching does not obtain fair play and cannot stand out as it deserves." That there is a case for reform is generally recognised, even by those who still continue to denounce the Act of 1904, which came as the result of the revelations of the Commission; and if Lord Sydenham has done nothing else he has once more emphasised the lines along which the reforms may be carried out.

Notes of the Day.

Prince Wied, the King appointed by the Powers to rule over Albania, ascends his throne at a stormy period in the country's history. He was due to arrive in his new kingdom on Jan. 20, and it would appear from Reuter that the strength of his backing is to be shown by a military demonstration. He goes to rule an uncultured people, but if he can appeal to the chivalrous side of their national character his task will be the easier.

A correspondent in a Colombo paper makes a plaintive protest against high rents. He says: "If ever this city groaned under weight it does now, under the extraordinarily high rents demanded by landlords. Years may come and years may go, but the landlord is ever the same, or if he changes in his attitude it is merely to raise the rent." There are houses, he adds, whose rents have been doubled within the last two or three years. Ceylon householders are not alone in their complaint, for the burden of high rents is no less heavy in Bombay. The correspondent suggests that the Municipality should step in and by suitable by-law prevent "rapacious landlords fattening themselves on the blood of the poor." It would be interesting if the writer were to indicate the nature of the by-law that would accomplish this end.

It is satisfactory to note that the Town Hall is to be the "milieu for a municipal address to the King's Viceregent"—meaning His Excellency Lord Hardinge—when he visits Bombay in March. The Municipal Hall, we are told, is "a home of which the Corporation may well be proud," and "undoubtedly forms a worthy setting to any civic function" but that does not preclude consideration of other proposals. The most suitable setting that could be found for the presentation of a city address to the Viceroy would be a gathering of representative citizens as supporters of the actual members of the Corporation, and this would be as possible in the Town Hall as it would be impossible in the small, if gilded chamber at Boree Bunder.

The dangers of submarine navigation have once more been indicated in a disaster in which eleven brave men have, it is feared, lost their lives. On this occasion it would seem that the loss of the submarine "A 7" was caused by some defect in the machinery of the craft, unlike the case of "A 3" which, while submerged, collided with the gunboat "Hazard" off the Isle of Wight on February 2, 1912. In that case all on board, 14 officers and men, perished. Similarly, on October 4, in the same year the submarine "B 2" was sunk in collision with of the Hamburg-American liner "Amerika," only one of the crew sixteen being saved. "B 2" was a particularly unfortunate craft, having been in trouble on two occasions previous to her total loss.

It is a cause for satisfaction that shipowners are beginning to appreciate the services rendered by those who run their vessels at something approaching true value. The question has been a burning one ever since the officers of the British India Company successfully raised the question about fifteen years ago, and the step recently taken by the officers in the P. and O. was only the logical culmination of a movement that has been afoot throughout the Mercantile Marine ever since. In this movement the Mercantile Marine Service Association has played a prominent part and deserves well of the men whose cause it champions so strenuously and, let it be said, so ably. Meanwhile, the statement is made in shipping circles in Bombay that the British India Company propose again to raise pay in that service, and the mail papers bring the news that similar action had been taken by the Leander Steamship Company of London.

The Egyptian authorities seem likely to be confronted with a problem which, unhappily, is not new to the country. It is expected that this year the level of the Nile will be very low, and a message to the *Times* states that "the Government has been engaged in studying the best measures to be taken to minimize its bad effects. It has been decided to distribute water from the Assuan Reservoir after the dry season—that is, after February 10, to start summer rotations on and after March 22—six days water and 12 days stoppage, subject to the requirements of each locality, and to fix on the districts where rice can be cultivated only after the total area under cotton cultivation has been ascertained. In other words it is expected that scarcely any rice will be cultivated this year, as it is thought that the water available will scarcely suffice for the cotton fields." Meanwhile, the Government engineers and the Inspector-General of Irrigation in the Soudan are to meet Lord Kitchener in order to study projects for constructing irrigation works on the White Nile and the Blue Nile, and it is stated as probable that a dam on the former will be taken in hand first.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Commercial Member of Council, is expected to visit Karachi next week-end

THE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY has entertained the officers and crew of the French cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc" to a fete in the Zoological gardens. The event was made the occasion of a very pleasant demonstration of international good-will. What made festivities remarkable was that they were Indian in their inception.

FLIGHT IN 1914.

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

There is every reason to anticipate much progress in aerial navigation during 1914, particularly in Britain, writes M. H. Massac Buist in the London *Morning Post*. On Thursday, New Year's Day, more stringent rules came into force in connection with the tests under the International Aeronautical Federation for pilots' certificates. This is the second time that the progress of the science has caused a stiffening of this preliminary test, which now calls for the pilot to make a solo flight at an altitude of 100 metres (328ft.) from which he must glide with his motor cut-off. Unfortunately, of course, of the 705 odd British pilots who have passed the preliminary test under the conditions now obtaining too small a proportion have followed them up by acquiring proficiency in cross-country flying. These preliminary tests are of course intended to be purely an introduction to the science of aeroplane management. In another direction international competition is to take a more practical trend in the New Year. We have had a series of speed trials for the Gordon-Bennett Aviation Cup, originally won by Curtiss for America at the world's first flying meeting at Rheims. It was then won on a French machine by Grahame-White, and therefore brought to this country, since when victories have been annually gained by France. Unfortunately the element of international competition has gradually waned, because the rules call for a flight of comparatively short duration in an aerodrome, with the result that an entirely freak type of machine of clipped wing area and disproportionate horse-power has been evolved. These machines are extremely dangerous to handle, and are of no value to military authorities and private users being capable of rising into flight only at very fast speeds, therefore, they wait long runs to get going, while on landing they also run a long distance before they stop. This particular fault has at last been recognised by the International Committee, with the result that in 1914 the machines competing in the Gordon-Bennett aviation race will have previously to demonstrate that they can fly at a speed of not more than 70 kilometres an hour, otherwise at less than forty-four miles an hour. This, of course, is not particularly exacting when we have in mind the urgent necessity for producing machines that shall be safe to handle at very slow flying speeds. Thus, the military authorities of the world are proportionately more satisfied with the maximum speed they get out of machines than they are with the minimum speed. The world's record performance to date stands to the credit of a British-designed and British-built aircraft, the Sopwith biplane, which, with full load, has flown as slowly as thirty-six and a fraction miles an hour, and which under the same conditions has been accelerated in flight to over ninety-three miles an hour, thereby illustrating that it is possible to get a very wide range of speed in the air even with the engines that we can produce to-day.

TO ENSURE BETTER POWER PLANT.

We open this year, as last, with an Aero Show promoted in March at Olympia, Kensington, by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders under the patronage of the King There are good grounds for anticipating that that exhibition will be more interesting than that at Paris, which closed on Christmas Eve. There the international element was conspicuous by its absence; whereas in this country not only will all the proven and best French flying machines be staged, but there will also be contributions from other countries, while, of course, the British industry will be adequately represented. The next events of importance arranged for 1914 are the long-promised War Office Trials of motors designed for aeronautical service. These will start at the end of April. The list of entries secured sufficiently ensures that some very fine results will be achieved, results which will relieve the aeroplane designer of many troubles he has experienced in the past owing to lack of suitable power units. While it cannot be said at the moment that all the established motor engineering houses of the country of long experience are devoting attention to evolving aero engines; nevertheless, it is quite plain that a number, including those who have figured most prominently in international competition during the last few years, are embraced in the entries, as instance notably the Sunbeam, Vauxhall, Wolseley, and Argyll entries, among others. These entries from serious motor manufacturing enterprises have been secured not by the prize money of a few thousand pounds offered for success, but because the Government has at last furnished some guarantees of good faith by undertaking to give a minimum of £40,000 worth of orders for successful types of engines. That alone has brought the big manufacturers into the business. The Government could have had them long ago if it had realised the business end of the proposition. It is necessary for it to follow up its present plan by proving to producers of suitable types of aero engines that it really does desire power plant for aircraft to be produced in this country, which has shown long ago that it can match the finest achievement in motor construction in any part of the world. From the public point of view this opening of a new branch for our motor manufactures is heartily welcome, because it makes for progress in every direction, in that it is impossible to learn means of achieving extra efficiency combined with reliability on aero engines without being able to apply the principles discovered to motors used in cars, and in all manner of other service. The gain is therefore of an all-round character. The Government is also doing something in the way of ensuring that aircraft shall be regularly inspected with the object of still further minimising risk of accident. To this end a post of Chief Inspector of the Royal Flying Corps has been established for a senior Staff Officer, who will have two assistant inspectors, one for engines, the other for other parts of aircraft than the motors. Captain R. K. Bagnall-Wild, who succeeded Major Lindsay Lloyd as secretary to the Mechanical Transport Committee of the War Office, has been appointed assistant inspector to deal with the motors. He is a clever engineer who became an officer of the Reserve a few years ago, and who has done some useful work for the motor movement as a member of the Technical Committee of the Royal Automobile Club.

COMPETITIONS IN PROSPECT.

In regard to aeroplane competitions, either at the end of July or early in August, there will be the hydro-aeroplane competition from Southampton up the East Coast, across the Caledonian Canal, to Dublin, thence to Cornwall and back to Southampton, for the £5,000 prize offered by the *Daily Mail* for the machine making the aerial journey within a time-limit of seventy-two hours, including all repair work done. Unfortunately, the scheme has not been remodelled in consonance with the progress we may confidently look to have been made by the time the test is due to be carried out. The obvious thing to have done would have been to make the event a race in the common acceptance of the term by requiring the competitors to face the starter at a given hour on a given day, and all to start together on the aerial journey. As it is, the old mistake of leaving it open to competitors to start almost any time within a fortnight is repeated, with the result that manufacturers and competitors will be delaying until the last moment, firstly, because they never realise the absolute necessity to present themselves at a fixed hour or lose all chance of the prize; and, secondly, because, if they come up half a day or more late, before making any attempt, they will wait and see what luck overtakes those who have started earlier than they. Thus, from the point of view of calling for the greatest amount of effort and for proving how a number of men and machines can make the tour in the summer of 1914, a great opportunity has been lost. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that the prize will not be won this year. On the contrary, there is every reason to expect it to be gained, not only because better air craft will be available but, particularly, because much more powerful and reliable engines will be available as the result of the War Office Trials in April of motors suitable for aeronautical purposes. Instead of averaging a fraction under a mile a minute from point to point it is more than probable that the individual stages will be made at over seventy miles an hour. Further, some of our important aeroplane manufacturers, who were not represented in the entry list last August, are likely to nominate machines to race this summer, because in the interval they have been devoting attention to the design of overwater flying machines for naval service, such as would incidentally be quite suitable for a test of this character. Entries at £100 per machine can be made up to noon on May 30, or late entries at £150 per aeroplane up to noon on June 30, the Royal Aero Club being the body in charge of the competition. The overland flying machine is also likely to receive some attention through speed competitions this year by reason of the proposal to start the first of three annual out-and-return races between the British and French capitals. The determining factor in the the evolution of the flying machine as a type, of course, is not established so much by speed and endurance trials of this character, as it is by the requirements of the naval and military Services, which at the moment provide the chief market for aircraft.

AUSTRALIAN PEARLS.

DIVERS' FLUCTUATING FORTUNES.

In the January *Chambers' Journal*, Mr. J. O. Byrne has an interesting article dealing with the Australian pearl fisheries. The methods employed by divers are described at length, and their varying fortunes.

Even when a diver is lucky enough to make a good find, we gather that he is not always fortunate in the price he gets or in the use to which he devotes the proceeds. A West Australian pearl fisher marketed for ten thousand pounds brought the fisherman only ten pounds; another, about the size of a pigeon's egg, and on first examination reported to be a wonder of the pearl world, was lost, and the fisher and his friends are unable to say what has become of it. Many Australian pearls have been sold for from seven hundred to one thousand pounds each; but the find serves as a fresh stimulus to diving activity whether the finder receives little or much.

The most important pearl-fisheries are on the north west and north-east of the Continent, and the rise and fall of workings would, if recorded, resemble a weather-chart of a variable season. On the north-west side the business is principally in the hands of white men; on the north-east it is nominally carried on by whites, but in reality by coloured labour. Broome, the centre of the north-western industry, is now thriving rapidly; but Thursday Island, the centre of the north-eastern trade, is tending toward Oriental contentment with small profits. At Port Darwin, the most northern point, the work is almost wholly in the hands of Asiatics.

Australian pearls are of many shapes and colours and in the trade have names to distinguish them. Pearls under ten grains are sold by the ounce, above that by the grain. Colour has a deal to do with the value. The white pearls go mostly to Europe, and the yellow ones to India. In Australia an ounce of good white pearls will fetch up to one hundred pounds, but sometimes realise only a fifth of that amount. The yellow pearls may be rated on an average at about half the value of the white ones. The seed pearls used for cheap jewellery can be had for one pound per ounce, and discoloured pearls for seven shillings and sixpence; but if the discoloration is peculiar the value is sometimes enhanced When the discoloration consists of a blur or a tip the price may run very high. For the lowest class of seed pearls there is a constant demand among Oriental physicians and apothecaries who grind them into a powder and administer it to patients as curative of many ills.

The Rev. John Oldham, M.A., son of Colonel Oldham, formely well known in Bombay, is expected next month in the U. F. Church of Scotland Mission. He will be stationed at Jalna.

LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE.

TERRIBLE FATE OF CREW.

HOPE GRADUALLY DIES.

NINE MEN AND TWO OFFICERS DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Submarine "A 7" has been lost off Plymouth. There is little hope of saving her crew.

The submarine flotilla was exercising this morning. The others rose instantly, but it was noticed that "A 7" had not risen.

There has been anxiety since half-past twelve.

One lieutenant and twelve men are on board.

LATER.

"A 7" sank in White Sand Bay. The parent ships are now communicating with the crew, who were still alive at five this afternoon. A salvage steamer on the spot is hopeful of raising the vessel.

LATER, 9-30 p.m.

The submarine has still not been raised. Though it is stated that the crew are able to live submerged for twelve hours, the officials have almost abandoned hope.

LATER, 10-45 p.m.

Tapping by those in the submarine in reply to the tappings of divers ceased, when the latter re-descended at six in the evening. The divers were unable to discover any defects or damage outside the submarine, and it is assumed that the pumps went wrong.

Hope has been abandoned and operations suspended.

EIGHTEEN FATHOMS DEEP.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Admiralty reports that submarine A 7 lies eighteen fathoms deep. It was impossible to locate her before dark. The operations will be resumed at daybreak.

Lieutenant Wellman and Sub-Lieutenant Grant Morrison with nine men were on board.

The Submarine was constructed in 1904.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MEN RESUMING WORK.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 16.

Reuter's correspondents in all parts of the Union telegraph that everywhere the situation is calm and that the men in the various strike areas are resuming work.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Everything was quiet in South Africa last night, but in spite of the calm, martial law will not be relaxed till the strike is absolutely ended and normal conditions restored.

Arrests continue, and include Mr. Boydell, (Natal), member of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Kentridge, Chairman of the Labour Party.

It appears that the Mayor of Pretoria was arrested while holding a discussion with strike leaders with a view to mediation.

General Smuts has thanked all the commandos, particularly those which achieved splendid feats of mobilisation, reaching the Rand in time to enable the Government, by its own resources, to deal firmly and effectively with a national danger. The Defence Headquarters notifies that burghers who were called out to commandos, are being engaged to replace strikers when released from defence service.—Reuter.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

DEFECT IN IMMIGRATION RULES REMOVED.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

The Government has amended the regulations restricting Oriental immigration so as to remove the technical deficiencies under which Mr. Justice Hunter of Victoria, recently released several Hindus held for deportation.

The new regulations provide that Asiatics must come to Canada by continuous journey from the country of their birth and by through ticket. They must also possess 200 dollars in their own right.—Reuter.

INDIAN LAW STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

AN INTERIM REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Sub Committee appointed by the London Advisory Committee for Indian students, which it is pointed out is entirely unofficial, has presented to the Committee an *interim* report recommending: firstly, that students should be given the option of deciding whether the year prescribed for reading in chambers should be worked out in Britain or in India; secondly, that they should be allowed to commence their chamber work before being called to the Bar; and thirdly, that the rule of the Bombay High Court which requires a student to read in the chambers of a European barrister of ten years' standing should be widened so as to allow students to read with barristers of recognised standing of any nationality.

The Advisory Committee has approved these recommendations and has submitted them to Lord Crewe for consideration.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel

THE ÆGEANS.

INDIGNATION OF TURKEY.

COMPLAINT OF MENACE TO ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Telegrams for Constantinople declare that the decision of the Powers with regard to the Ægean Islands has been received in Government circles with surprise and indignation.

It is asserted that the Government cannot accept a decision giving Greece islands which, under foreign control, would be a menace to Asia Minor.

ITALY LOOKS FOR CONCESSIONS.

Reuter learns that Italy is negotiating with Turkey to obtain economic railway concessions on the Asiatic coast. Italy points out that she has expended £3,000,000 during her occupation of the Aegean Islands and that while she does not ask for financial compensation she expects concessions in Asia Minor.—Reuter.

THE DISASTER IN JAPAN.

A MUCH REDUCED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Reuter's correspondent has arrived at Kagoshima to ascertain the actual conditions there. He states that 200,000 persons took refuge in the mountains and forests, but eventually reached safety.

The death-roll has been much exaggerated and the correspondent places it at 600.

Ashes are everywhere and the roads are obliterated.—Reuter.

PARIS BANK FAILS.

A HUGE DEFICIT.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The Bourse was yesterday unsettled by the announcement that the Societe Auxiliaire de Credit had been compelled to liquidate. The deficit to-day is estimated at £1, 680,000.

The losses will chiefly fall on brokers and small investors. It is feared that it will react in other quarters.

The Bank had connections with China.—Reuter.

PARIS, Jan. 17.

In view of the fact that no action has been brought with reference to the failure of the Societe Auxiliaire De Credit and the probability that it will be able to reimburse its creditors, it is understood that there will be no judicial proceedings.—Reuter.

THE PRUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Prussian loan is issued in sixteen equal series, one being redeemable annually by drawings at the face value of the bonds.—Reuter.

NEW RAILWAY IN MYSORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Jan. 17.

Imperial sanction having been obtained, work has now commenced on the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere metre gauge line of railway, the estimated cost of which is Rs 67,27,000. It will be 106 miles in length. Sappers and Miners will shortly be employed on it (subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief) with local labour. The line will skirt the Cauvery reservoir dam and, besides tapping the pilgrim traffic to Shravana, Belgola and Holenarsipur, it will serve the coffee district of Hassan and become an important point for prospective extension to Mangalore.

CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

In connection with the regulation of traffic in Calcutta, an attempt is being made to deal with the obstruction of the carriage-way by pedestrians. The first prosecution took place yesterday, when a Marwari was fined one rupee for walking on the carriage-way of the Howrah Bridge after a police warning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

Colonel Watkins, Director of Ordnance Stores, is proceeding on leave pending retirement. He is being succeeded by Colonel Jennings.

Major Stockley, R. E., General Staff Officer, Army Headquarters, is granted leave out of India for eight months.

Lieut. Pelly, 8th Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Commission.

Col. Thomas, Supply and Transport Corps, is granted leave out of India for eight months.

The following changes in Brigade Commands have been approved:—

Brigadier-General Cox from Rawalpindi to the Nowshera Infantry Brigade and Major-General Gorringe from the Bombay to the Rawalpindi Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. Thornton, 10th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd-in-command of that Regiment.

Lieut. Collins, R. E., is permitted to revert to the Home establishment from 12th March next.

Captain T. Batchelor, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Kirkee.

Captain H. Dennison is posted to the 87th Battery Royal Field Artillery, at St. Thomas' Mount.

Captain A. F. B Harvey is posted to the 26th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Secunderabad.

Captain Paynter, No. 12 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi, is appointed to "U" Battery Royal Horse Artillery at Lucknow.

THEATRES IN INDIA.

AUSTRALIAN FIRM MAY OPEN.

VISITOR MUCH IMPRESSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Considerable interest centres in the visit to Calcutta of Mr. E. Harold Major, brother of Mr. Warwic Major, for he is the secretary of J. C. Williamson, Ltd., of Australia, a company controlling eleven theatres in Australasia and several to ring companies.

A representative of the *Empire*, who called on Mr. Major, asked if the combine intended extending its opperations to India. Mr. Major said "Yes. It is quite possible at no distant date. My visit here combines business and pleasure. I am compiling a complete report on the possibilities of India and the East for my directors. Mr. Hugh J. Ward, one of our directors was here a year or two ago and was much impressed with the country."

RAJA BAZAAR BOMB CASE.

SEIZURES IN CIRCULAR ROAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

At the resumed preliminary examinations in Rajabazaar bomb case to-day, Mr. Tegart, Superintendent of Police, Intellegence Department, said that he remembered accompanying Mr. Denham to the house, 296 Upper Circular Road, about 9-30 a. m. on the day mentioned. They made a cursory search of the room, which had just been searched by the police, and found a suit of European clothes, a number of books, a box, and a blotting pad. They then went to the thana and saw the accused, who declined to give any explanation. The next day they again went to the house and took some medicine bottles, a leaflet and a newspaper in the vernacular, and another blotting pad.

RAJPUTANA BANK.

SUKKUR BRANCH STOPS PAYMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

Under orders from the head office of the Rajputana Bank, Ltd, its branch at Sukkur has suspended payment.

The managing director, however, assures the depositors that the position of the bank is quite sound, and that he has been led to adopt the step on account of a difficulty in realizing the bank's debts during the present financial crisis.

A meeting of the shareholders is to be held on the 25th instant to decide the question of voluntary liquidation. The managing director is hopeful that the bank will be able to pay its depositors in full.

GOLD PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED SALE OF INFERIOR METAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

The case in which the National Bank of India has charged one Lokumal Valabhdas and his manager, Topendas, with defrauding the public by selling inferior gold bars with the stamp "National Bank of India," was heard in the City Magistrate's Court, Karachi.

The prosecution produced in court part of a gold bar bearing the letters "Al Bank f." This, they allege, is part of a full bar of inferior gold bearing the stamp of the bank. The defence endeavoured to prove that the stamp was "Lokumal Bank of India" and that they sold the bars with this mark to the public.

Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE REFORMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

The extension of the Baudot system of signalling has now been made to all circuits on which there is sufficient flow of steady traffic to keep the apparatus employed. The introduction of the typewriter into a large number of offices has also been carried out. Last year two hundred new pattern machines were purchased and duly distributed. Every effort is being made to train as many telegraphists as possible at the larger offices in typing accurately by the "touch" method.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests were present at a dinner held last evening at Government House, Bombay:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Mrs. Hill and Miss Hill, Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton and Mrs. Heaton, Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Monsieur L. Combe, Consul for Belgium and Madame Combe, Cavaliere Dr. G. Gozio, Consul for Italy, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sells, Lt.-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I. M. S., and Mrs. Jennings, Commander H. Kitson, R. N.; Captain G. H. Kendle R. M. A; Captain C. J. C. Hordern, Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., Mr A. H. S. Aston and Mrs. Aston, Major C. R Mortimore, Major R. M. Carter, I.M.S. and Mrs. Carter, Major A. D. G. Smalley, R. E. and Mrs. Shelly, Mr. H. R. Sandford, R E and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. M. N. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. W. P. Peachy, Mr. H.D. Ash Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Busch; Captain E Pendor Cudlip, The Revd W. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, Dr. A. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Moberley, and Miss Synnott, Mr W. A. Haig Brown, Sub-Lieut. E. R Lewis R.N., Mr. Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Davar, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. B. C. Reade, Sardar Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, CIE.

The house party consisted of Earl Brassey Miss Dorrien-Smith, Miss Knox, Lady Mabelle Egerton, Miss Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Watson, and Their Excellencies and Staff.

PERSO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

HEADWAY MADE BY COMMISSION.

TURKISH DELEGATES STOP AT KERBELA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

The *Sind Gazette's* Mahommedan correspondent writes on January 9:—

"Survey work in connetion with the Anglo-Russian delimination of the Perso-Turkish Frontier appears to be making headway as both the British officers employed on the work are at present away from the station on duty connected with the survey. The Turkish delegates to the Commission have, it is stated, broken their journey at Baghdad, in order to make the pilgrimage to Kerbela, and may therefore be expected here when their khallasi of the survey party has succumbed to pneumonia, probably contracted on the voyage. Otherwise the health of the British camp is very good."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Lloyd, I.M.S., is confirmed as Professor of Biology, Medical College, Calcutta.

Lieut.-Col. Loch, Commandant Bushai Military Police, reverts to military duty. Captain Nicolay, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, is selected for appointment with the Assam Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The notification replacing the services of Major McCarrison, I.M.S., at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is cancelled.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Aunett, Agricultural Chemist, is posted to Bengal. Mr. W. H. Cobb, I. C. S., is appointed a member of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, vice Mr. Saunders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Assistant Engineers, appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted as follows:—Mr. W. G. Cama, Bihar; Mr. F. Marshall, Burma; and Mr. J. E. Cormick, Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Hulton Dawson is confirmed as Adjutant, Mewar Bhil Corps. Mr. Barton, C.I.E., Political Department, has fifteen months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Gratton, R.A.M.C., becomes honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, vice Lieut.-Col. Holt. Capt. Talbot Cox, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, has been given the Volunteer Officer's Decoration.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, is appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2. Mr. Stantox, Engineer-in-Chief, Calcutta, Chord Surveys, has one year's combined leave.

The *Gazette of India* publishes regulations to provide for maritime quarantine regulations for the canal zone and harbours of the cities of Panama and Colon. Draft rules under the Indian Companies Act are also published. It is proposed that the rules shall come into force on the 1st of April, 1914.

LIBERTY OF THE CLINK.

PROPOSED DEMOLITION FO AN ANCIENT SITE.

The contemplated building of St. Paul's Bridge will entail the demolition, on the south bank of the Thames, of a network of small streets, says the *Morning Post* which at one time formed part of the Liberty of the Clink, famous for its association with the Globe Theatre and with the Bishops of Winchester since a time shortly after the Norman Conquest.

It had a landing place known as the Bishop of Winchesters stairs, and adjoined a residence belonging to the Bishop of Rochester, but neither prelate seems to have cared much for dwelling in the Liberty, the respectability of one section of the inhabitants being for 400 or 500 years extremely doubtful.

On the riverbank stood also the Clink jail or prison for the trespassers in those parts—namely, in old time, for such as would babble, fray, or break the peace of the said banke. The Clink Prison was burnt down by the Gordon rioters in 1780, but its name survives as one applicable to gaols generally.

Close at hand was a row of houses against which the charge of lack of respectability was chiefly directed. They took overlooked the Thames and bore picturesque names painted, not on signboards, but on the walls among the titles being the Cardinal's Hat, the Boar's Head, the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crane, the Bell, and the Swan.

These places belonged to Sir William Walworth, in whose time they were "spoiled," which means sacked, by Wat Tyler and his followers, and it was probably a sense of personal wrong, as much as loyalty, that caused Sir William so summarily to slay the rebel.

Cardinal Cap Alley, one of the places marked for destruction by the designers of St. Paul's Bridge, takes its name from the ancient house called the Cardinal's Hat. Pike Gardens also are to disappear. Three hundred years ago they were known as Queen's Pike Gardens, because they contained a pond in which were fish for the royal table.

The bear gardens were within the Liberty of the Clink where also lodged Shakespeare, Massinger, Beaumont, Fletcher, Burbage, and Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College.

A correspondent writes to the *Statesman*:—"This year there seems to be an epidemic of snakes in the Maidan. In the last few days I have come across six (all of them having been killed by somebody). This morning a friend of mine found a large cobra with its head knocked in but not quite dead. It behoves those in charge of little children to keep a sharp lookout for these reptiles. The "kiddies" should not be allowed to play about the piles of dead leaves which are now on the grass."

WASTED ALBANIA.

VILLAGES DESTROYED BY SERVIANS.

IMMINENCE OF CIVIL WAR.

Mr. William Willard Howard, of New York, who is well-known for his relief work for the Armenians of Eastern Turkey, the reconcentrados of Cuba, and the victims of the Galveston hurricane, passed through Paris on Dec. 28, on his return from a 400-mile trip through the mountain regions in Albania.

Mr. Howard said that civil war was imminent between the forces of Essad Pasha and those of Ismail Kémal Bey, President of the Provisional Government of Albania. In the village of Sabishta, district of Goloborda on Dec. 12, Mr. Howord met a detachment of Essad Pasha's men, who had invaded the territory of Aquif Pasha, Governor of Elbasan, with the avowed purpose of annexing all of Ghegeria, north and east of the Shkumti River. Three days later Mr. Howard met a small force of Aquif Pasha's men on their way to the Goloborda district, to suppress this activity. On Dec. 16 Aquif's men were stopped at the Tsuma Pass by Essad's men, who refused to permit them to proceed further. Next day Aquif sent 300 reinforcements. Up to the time that Mr. Howard left Albania on Dec. 21, no news of fighting had been received by the Provisional Government.

Mr. Howard said that great distress exists in Northern and Middle Albania. During the past ten weeks, 100 Albanian villages have been destroyed by Servian troops, 12,000 houses burned, 4,000 men, women and children killed or burned to death more than 100,000 made homeless. Of this number, Mr. Howard estimates that 30,000 will starve and freeze to death during the winter.

STARVING REFUGEES.

There are 9,000 refugees in Tirana, 5,000 in Scutari, 3,000 in Elbasan, and many thousands more in outlying villages. Some have returned to their burned homes and built small huts of cornstalks in the ruins.

Mr. Howard met numerous refugees wandering from place to place through the mountains seeking food and clothing, and subsisting miserably on a little corn-bread begged of less impoverished villagers. In Strabeva, the head man said that fifty-three houses had corn-bread enough to last only one day. In Zabsen the owner of one of the only two houses remaining, refused to keep Mr. Howard's expedition more than one night for the reason that the visitors would eat up the entire winter's supply of food. During the last few days of his visit to the Goloborda district, Mr. Howard went hungry because there was not any food to be had. The refugees need food, clothing, and shelter. Some are wearing garments made of grain sacks. Others are walking through the snow without other footgear than ragged, worn-out stockings. Now that winter has set in there is no hope for many thousands of these poor creatures unless substantial help can be sent immediately. The Government is not able to do much to help the refugees, because it has no money. American missionaries at Elbasan have given some clothing to destitute widows and orphans, but their resources are limited.

Mr. Howard said that, contrary to their assurances to Austria, that they had withdrawn their troops from Albanian territory, the Serbs still had outposts of soldiers a day's march inside the Albanian frontier; some of these he photographed.

FOLLOWED BY SPIES.

During his journeys through the mountains, Mr. Howard says he was followed everywhere by spies in the pay of foreign Governments. On his way from Medua to Durazzo by the Italian steamer "Molfetta," his baggage was broken open and looted.

Mr. Howard was present at the battle of Vulay, in the district of Gruda, on Nov. 19, when 300 Montenegrin troops, who had invaded Albanian territory, were driven back by 200 shepherds and goatherds of Hoti and Gruda. During the battle Mr. Howard wrote a despatch to Colonel Philips, British Military Governor of Scutari, suggesting that King Nicholas be asked by telegraph to withdraw his troops. This despatch sent by special runners fifty miles through the mountains at night, caused the withdrawal of the Montenegrins, says Mr. Howard, and averted a border uprising.

The two thousand foreign troops of the five Powers stationed in Scutari are said to be there to prevent Montenegro from taking the city a second time. Mr. Howard adds that conditions in Albania are unsettled, because of the delay of the five Powers in establishing a permanent Government. Meanwhile, secret influences are at work stirring up trouble. It is known that a short time ago 6,000 rifles were smuggled into the country not far from Middle Albania.

"Conditions in Albania," said Mr Howard, "will be a great deal worse before they are any better, unless the five Powers put a stop to all political intrigue by establishing a stable Government with money enough to give it a fair start. Further delay will result in greater unrest, and its logical ending, bloodshed."

The revival of the children's service at Westminster Abbey, associated with the Festival of Holy Innocents, has been greatly appreciated during the last two or three years. The service has become identified, by permission of the Dean, with the work of the "Children's Union," which is the juvenile department of the waifs and strays Society. As Holy Innocents' Day fell on a Sunday, the service was held on Saturday afternoon. There was a very large congregation.

In London last year 16,290 cases of scarlet fever were notified, and 14,997 were admitted to hospital; of enteric fever there were 713 notified, and 385 were admitted; of diphtheria cases there were 7,161 notified, and 6,344 admitted. There were also admitted 3,415 cases of measles and 1,030 whooping-cough cases. These diseases are not notifiable in London. At present there are 5,514 patients under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylums Boad's hospitals, including 4,099 scarlet fever, 59 enteric, 1,112 diphtheria, 66 measles, and 167 whooping-cough cases.

CHURCH DISPUTES.

IMPORTANCE OF VITAL CONVICTIONS.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

The controversy over the Kikuyu Conference was in full force at Home [illegible]. One of the sanest views in mail was that of the unfortunate [illegible] taken by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in a leading article under the title of "Faith, Hope and Charity." Our contemporary wrote:—

There is a tendency in certain quarters to gibe at the differences which have arisen within the Church of England over the action of the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda at Kikuyu. We have already expressed our opinion that the recent drawing together of the Protestant Churches in the face of Mohammedanism and Heathendom is an event over which Christians should rejoice, and that the attitude of those who see heresy in the action of the two Bishops is to be deplored. But we deplore equally the spirit which accuses the Bishop of Zanzibar, and those who support him of lack of charity, because they hold to, and are ready to fight for, what are, to them, essentials of Faith. Let us be very sure that no reunion among the Christian Churches which is purchased by the sacrifice of convictions truly and deeply held can be either abiding or profitable. If the Churches had separated from each other for trifles, the bitterer would be the reproach. But these things are not trifles, and to treat them as if they were is to deny the very purpose of Faith as a living force in the world.

The hope that some form of agreement, which will, for the present, permit the Protestant Churches to work together in the Mission Field, and may, in the future, lead to some form of corporate reunion, is a thing to be ardently cherished; the Charity which "maketh not ashamed" is the greatest of Christian graces. But both are without avail unless established on the bedrock of a living Faith. It must not be forgotten that men like the Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of Oxford are also desirous of reunion: reunion, or, at least, intercommunion with the old Catholic Churches, the Latin and the Greek. This is a matter of even greater importance to the unity of Christendom than the reunion of the Protestant Churches, and the chance of its accomplishment will be seriously lessened, as they fear, if there is any surrender of the Anglican claim to Catholicity for the sake of bringing about a mechanical union with the Churches which reject Episcopacy and Orders. Whether we agree with their point of view or not, we must acknowledge it and respect it, else we, on our side, are proved as lacking in Charity as some affirm them to be. We cannot, we repeat, purchase unity by demanding the surrender of vital convictions.

Fulfilment of the Christian hope of the union of the world in Christ is delayed. The word is true which He spoke, that He came not to bring peace but a sword. That the bitterest of all quarrels have been the quarrels of Christians among themselves is a platitude. But at least it is true that these separations and divisions have sprung from the fact that men have fervently held what they believe to be the Faith. When they cease to do so—when they cease to care for the things for which their fathers fought, Christianity will cease to be a living creed. Sometimes the distant mountains of the Promised Land seem to [illegible] nearer, and we ask ourselves: Is not the promise now about to be fulfilled? Again they recede and are lost in the mists of doubt and the dust of contention. [illegible] and Greek are still separated for reasons that fundamentally were not spiritual, but linguistic; the Protestant world is separated from both on matters of Church government and some metaphysical propositions. It may be that the name of Kikuyu, unknown till the other day, is about to become famous as the names of Bethlehem and Nazareth became famous, but whether as the birthplace of union or of further division, who can tell? But no good thing will come out of it if, as a first condition, men are asked, in the name of charity to realise the hope of union by abandoning what they consider the essentials of their Faith. A Charity wide enough to embrace even the opposite view is the thing most needed yet.

MR. ATHELSTAN RILEY AND THE CATHOLIC TRADITION.

One of the chief questions raised—how far and to what extent can the Anglican Church co-operate with non-Episcopal Christian communities in the mission field—was discussed by Mr. Athelstan Riley in an interview with a representative of the *Daily Mail*. Mr. Riley is well known, not merely on account of the part he has played in many great ecclesiastical movements, but especially for the activity he has displayed in connection with the promotion of the unity of Christendom.

Frankly, Mr. Athelstan Riley was pessimistic. He stated that he was prepared to go as far as he could, that he approached the critical question now raised in a spirit of conciliation, and that he would say nothing to hurt or hinder the general movement in the direction of unity.

But Mr. Riley could not see his way to endorse the action of the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda. On the contrary, he gave his reasons for opposing it. "I believe," he said, "that in the long run it is of enormous importance to keep the Anglican Church—as touching on the one side historical Nonconformity and on the other historical Christendom—intact and definite in its Catholic tradition of Episcopacy and Holy Orders.

"I would do all I possibly could," he added, "to avoid anything like a humiliation of the Evangelical party. They are our brothers in the Church of England, and I feel that their steadfast adherence to the Incarnation will, in the end, bring them into full accord with us, but I beg them to understand that they are at the present moment suggesting the impossible for us to give way on a matter like this—a matter of life and death to us.

MUNSHI BAKTAT ALI KAKAZAI, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, against whom four charges of bribery were instigated by a Special Commission, sitting at Ferozepur, has been dismissed from Government service by the Lieut.-Governor, with effect from the 21st February.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Cholera is reported to have broken out in a portion of Cochin and Kanayanur.

The damage by the recent fire at Kidderpore Docks has been estimated at Rs. 6 lakhs. The first estimate was Rs 4 lakhs.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that the Amir is contemplating giving to Jellalabad a pipe [illegible] drinking water.

supply.

In connection with the new telegraph envelopes it is understood that the new envelopes will be brought into use in the principal offices in the course of about a month.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has nominated the Hon. Mr. B. K. Finnimore, a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, to be a Member of the Finance Committe of that Council, *vice* Mr. Henry Henis Green, resigned.

Major C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Secretary, Railway Board and officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North-Western Railway (Supernumerary), is promoted permanently to that rank from October 28th last.

The case in which driver Whaley, of the East Indian Railway, was charged with running a passenger train in disregard of signals, which resulted in a collision at Debipur has been disposed of before Mr. W. Marr, District Magistrate of Burdwan. The accused was acquitted for want of evidence.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to accept a copy of "Nadir, the Persian and other poems," a new volume by Mr. Herbert Sherring, the author of "The Romance of the Twisted Spear" and "Gopi." The title poems contain a stirring account of the sack of Delhi by the great Persian. The other poems treat principally of India and the East.

The Aga Khan will arrive in Rangoon on February 9th. He will remain in Rangoon for ten days only and will reside at "Brightlands," formerly the residence of Mr. E. G. Foy, in Park Road. The building and grounds, which are now owned by Mr. Taik Leong, are being thoroughly renovated for the purpose. Preparations are in hand for an elaborate welcoming reception.

The Rev. Henry C. Mabie D.D., of Boston, Mass, U.S.A., who is in Burma representing the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society at the Judson centennial meetings, is giving a course of publis lectures on religious subjects. Some of the subjects are as follows: "Certitude and Reality in Religion," "Personality, Human and Divine," "An Evening with the Brahmins," "The Clue to God." The first of the series of lectures was given on the 10th instant.

The death is reported at Tellicherry, from general debility, at the age of 71, of Miss Jessie Brown, of the well-known family which has held the historic Anjerkandy Estate for nearly a century. The funeral took place on the 5th instant at Tellicherry, and was very largely attended, the Burial Service being read by Mr. Roberts, the [illegible] Trustees. The deceased was laid [illegible] beside several other members of the same family.

A rather curious case of suicide by a thirteen-year-old Bengali lad was reported to the Sibpur (Calcutta) Police on Monday morning. The lad was a student reading in the sixth class of an English school at Sibpur. Recently he failed to pass the annual examination, and was consequently very much depressed. On Friday afternoon he left his home where he lived with his widowed mother, and was not seen again until Monday when his deadbody was found hanging by the neck from a peg in a vacant house close to his home.

The cost of living is terrible in all the Alaskan towns. I paid 10d. for an orange, 2s. for one egg, £1 for a little steak for two, and 1s. for a baked potato. All the food has to be shipped there in the summer while the waterways are open. Of course the dog sleds would carry it in winter but it would freeze. Everything is refrigerated and canned. There is no a cow in Alaska, and only a few hens each summer, which die as soon as winter comes. They cannot live even in heated houses in winter.

A United Provinces Government *Gazette Extraordinary* states: "Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has received trustworthy information that the illustrated leaflet entitled "The Cawnpur Massacre" and "Slaves or Dupes" by "an Irish patriot," contains passages likely to incite to murder and acts of violence, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, it is declared that the said leaflet is forfeited to His Majesty in virtue of the power conferred upon the Lieutenant-Governor by section 12 of the Indian Press Act 1910.

A number of notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on the subject of intoxicating drugs are published in the *Gazette of India*. They comprise rules for the import into and transport within and through the Province of Delhi of these drugs, rules for the grant of permits and passes for import or transport and for the grant of licenses for the possession or sale of the drugs. Only licensed vendors or Government officers in the course of their official duties are allowed to import or transport the drugs. They must be imported by means other than the post and in case of imports by sea only through Bombay or Karachi. In the case of consignments destined for a Native State, a permit must be obtained from the Political Officer of the State. Certain medicinal preparations of cocaine and ganja are exempted from the rules, except in regard to importation or transmission by post. Another notification gives the quantity of drugs which officers of Government, medical practitioners, licensed [illegible] other persons (on the presentation of a medical practitioner) are permitted to possess.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

BANK MATTERS IN CHAMBERS.

Yesterday being Saturday there were no appeal courts, while on the original side only two courts sat, Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Macleod being the respective judges.

Mr. Justice Macleod spent half the day in hearing a long list of chamber matters. Among them were the Specie and Pioneer Banks' matters, which proceedings were not opened to the Press. After disposing of these matters, his lordship heard a suit filed by Dhondiba Pandooji against Deoram Keshavji. In this suit the plaintiff, a building contractor, sued the defendant for ejectment and recovery of the rent of a piece of land situated at Arthur Road. His lordship, after hearing evidence, ordered the defendant to be ejected and passed a decree against him for the rent from 1909 till judgment at Rs. 80 a month.

Mr. Justice Davar after disposing of an easement suit took up a part-heard suit, which was not completed when the Court rose.

APPLICATION AGAINST INSOLVENCY ORDER.

Haji Sakoor Pirmahomed and Haji Shariff Haji Sa'oo-, doing business in partnership as dry fruit merchants, under the name and firm of Haji Sakoor Pirmahomed and Co., were adjudged insolvents in November last at the instance of a creditor named Gulabdas Dipchand.

The first insolvent, yesterday, presented an application before Mr. Justice Davar for the revocation of t at order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the applicants.

Counsel read an affidavit of the applicant which stated that he was a resident of Baiwa in Kathiawad and had never traded in Bombay under the name of Haji Sakoor and Co., either alone or in partnership with his son. He had never done business in dry fruits either alone or in partnership with his son. He was a partner in the firm of Abdul Karim, who carried on business in Bombay up to October 29, 1913. The insolvent denied that he was indebted to Gulabdas in the sum of Rs. 2,500 under a hundi. The hundi which purported to be signed by his son, the second insolvent, in his name, was not signed by himself but by his son, who had no authority to do so on his behalf. He further stated that he had not committed any act of insolvency and was not in Bombay in November 1913. He came in Bombay after a lapse of ten years for the first time and had never secluded himself nor had he suspended payment.

His lordship ordered that the proceedings against the applicant should be stayed till the hearing.

BLOCKED WINDOW VIEW.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED DAMAGES.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, disposed of a suit filed by Damodar Ramchandra against Bai Nanibai to restrain her by an injunction of the High Court from interfering with the access and use of light and air through certain windows in the north wall of his building as hitherto enjoyed by him.

Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Jinnah, with Mr. Taleyarkan, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff's property [redacted] at Mahadev Shanker Seth La[redacted] bay; and immediately to the [redacted] the property stands the building of the defendant. The north wall of the plaintiff's house consists of 23 windows most of which are ancient, that is to say, windows through which the plaintiff and his predecessors in title have for over the last 20 years enjoyed the access and use of light and air to and for the plaintiff's building without interruption, over and across the defendant's property.

In 1895 the defendant commenced building operations upon her property, which threatened to disturb the plaintiff's easement to the access of light and air through certain windows, and actually did disturb such easements or some of them. As a result the plaintiff filed a suit against the defendant, and after the suit had been filed the defendant admitted that the windows were old and had certain alterations made to her building. The suit was therefore dismissed.

On October 9, 1913, the defendant commenced to raise the height of the roof of her house, and the plaintiff submitted that if the defendant was permitted to erect the proposed building, his easements to the access and use of light and air through some windows would be seriously disturbed, the value of his property would be materially diminished and the physical comfort of his family and other occupants would be materially interfered with.

The defendant submitted to the plaint and stated that she was willing to pay the costs up to the filing of her statement.

After recording evidence and hearing counsel his lordship in the course of his judgment said:—"It seems to me that if I gave to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 600 as damages that will amply compensate him, for the diminution of his light and air through his ancient windows of which he complains by reason of the defendant's structure. As to costs I think that if I award to the plaintiff Rs. 500 in full satisfaction of his costs, I would not be erring on the side of hardship to the defendant.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

The Marine Court of Inquiry held at the Esplanade Police Court, in connection with the collision in the harbour between the Port Trust Hopper barges "Mudlark" and "Curlew" was concluded yesterday, when the engineers and the sukanees of the two vessels were examined.

After the evidence had been concluded, Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, addressed the Court. He said that they found from the evidence that both captains had failed to recognise their duties, irrespective of the navigation rules. One followed the port and the other the starboard course. According to the rules the "Curlew" should have kept out of the course of the "Mudlark." The "Mudlark" said that the collision was due to the wavy course of the "Curlew." But it should be remembered that the signal was given by the "Curlew," indicating that she was going to port. The "Mudlark" was in that case distinctly at fault in steering starboard, which was dangerous. To his mind it appeared that the original defaulter was the "Curlew" in having failed to keep out of the way of the "Mudlark," and to give her a wider bearth. Failing which she ought to have signalled earlier in order to ascertain what course the other vessel was going to take. The "Mudlark" was wrong in this respect, namely, that she should not have gone to starboard when the "Curlew" signalled that she was going to port. If that had not been done there would not have been a collision. The question they had to consider was whether the two captains should be reprimanded, or their certificates cancelled or suspended for a certain period of time. The evidence showed that at the time there was enough daylight to see well enough and to take proper precautions.

Mr. Vicaji, on behalf of the captain of the "Mudlark," said that the "Mudlark" was following a certain course and since the "Curlew" had sighted the other first it was the latter's duty to have ascertained the "Mudlark's" course. The "Mudlark" continued her course until about half a minute before the collision and she was justified in changing her course at the time in view of the dangerous situation created. He said the collision was due to the error on the part of the captain of the "Curlew."

The president then said that the Court would submit its report to Government.

THE POLICE COURTS.

FACTORY ACT PROSECUTION.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. L. B. Katrak, manager of the Chotani Saw Mills, was charged yesterday, with working a circular saw without a guard. Mr. Whittaker, Inspector of Factories, prosecuted. The magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 10.

CARELESS DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged one Babu Ganpat, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Lalubhai Tribhuvandas, with rash and negligent driving.

The evidence showed that on Friday last the accused was driving his master's shigram from Bhuleswar towards Dhobi Talao along Kalbadevi Road, when he reached the junction of Dadysett Agiary Street and Kalbadevi Road, a tram-car, passing in front of him, happened to slow down, and in order to go before the tram-car he swerved to the right and in doing so the horse attached to the shigram ran into a motor-car coming from the opposite direction. The horse dashed against the hood of the motor-car, and the lamps of the car were damaged, while the horse received some severe wounds. The magistrate said that the evidence showed that both vehicles were moving slowly; if they had been moving fast the damage would have been very serious. But the fault of the accused was that he was not careful. On turning he ought to have looked to see whether there was any traffic approching on the side on which he turned. Had he done so, when he attempted to pass the tram-car, the collision could have been avoided. His worship therefore convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

BEWILDERED PEDESTRIAN.

Miyaji Karimad, a Mahomedan, who was knocked down by a motor-car driven by Sheik Ahmed Mohamed Salle at the corner of Clare Road and Ripon Road on the 6th instant, and who was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment, died at the hospital yesterday afternoon.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an inquest on the body, yesterday evening. Inspector Stenson led the evidence and Mr. Solomon, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

Miyajee Ookar, brother-in-law of the deceased, said that the latter came to Bombay from Sidhpur about eleven days ago on a visit to the Aga Khan. He left the house in the early morning.

An eye-witness, Luxmondas Govindji, who keeps a tobacco shop near the place of the accident, said that about 11 a.m. he was seated in his shop when he saw the deceased coming towards him from the direction of the Parsi Statue. The motor-car came from behind without sounding the horn and when it drew near the deceased he seemed to be confused and dodged from one side to the other. The car also turned in both directions, and then ran into the deceased. A tram-car came up from the opposite direction. The motor-car collided with the tram-car. The deceased fell against the motor-car and then staggered and fell down on the road. The deceased received his injury from the mud guard of the motor-car. The deceased was not crushed between the two cars. He could not say whether the deceased received any blow from the tram car. The motor-car was being driven at an ordinary speed, and ran into the tram-car in attempting to avoid the deceased.

In reply to Mr. Solomon the witness said that there was a space of about 21 feet between the foot-path and the tram-line, and the motor-car could have used the road instead of the tram-line. The driver appeared to be confused by the deceased dodging from side to side.

In reply to the Coroner the witness said that the corner at which the accident happened was a dangerous one and that he did not blame any one.

In reply to a juror he said that if the deceased had not become confused nothing would have happened.

Captain Prescott, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said that when the deceased was admitted to the hospital he was suffering from shock. He had a fracture of the left thigh with extensive laceration. The thigh was amputated. At first he rallied. A second operation had to be done. He grew worse and died yesterday. He was of opinion that the cause of death was heart failure or shock, owing to the severity of the operation.

In reply to Mr. Solomon witness said that he thought a wheel might have passed over the leg of the deceased.

Further enquiry was adjourned

ENGLISH BOXER'S TRIUMPH.

EASY WIN FOR BANDSMAN BLAKE.

Except for failing to score a knock-out, Bandsman Blake last night at The Ring, London, beat the Dixie Kid as decisively as it was possible to do, wrote Mr. Stephen Blake in the *Daily Mail* on January 2. From beginning to end it was the Bandsman's battle and those who have seen the Dixie Kid in countless contests say that never before has he been so utterly worn out or so badly punished as he was at the finish.

Blake might have knocked out the negro fighter but for the fact of pursuing one set plan of careful, premeditated, covered rushes. Two things most of all distinguish a good boxer—the good blows he delivers and the bad ones he does not. In estimating Blake's possibilities as a "British hope," it can be said that he realises, at all events, one half of the picture. He never delivers badly-timed or useless blows. It can hardly be said that he is a punishing hitter for his strength and weight, but with a change of method he can easily be made one.

Last night he showed that the spectacular legerdemain of the Dixie Kid had no effect on his nerves. He displayed quite a good idea of feinting and drawing his man, and he never once rushed blindly when the shouts of the house indicated the general opinion of the Dixie Kid's chances.

Blake, too, proved that he is a capable in-fighter, and throughout the whole contest it was doubtful if the Dixie Kid once held the advantage in the clinches, nor did the coloured man lead in any single round.

It was 9-40 when the contest started. The Dixie Kid wore pink stockings, which lent a quaint air to the contest. He was more muscular than when I last saw him, but only weighed 10st. 8lb., as against the 11st. 10.b. of Blake, who looked in splendid condition and quite as big as the scales made him out to be. The Dixie Kid had a cut over his left eye, which had been sustained in training, but opened full of confidence.

THE BLACK MAN'S MASTER.

Blake opened by cautiously feeling his way. It was nearly all in-fight ng until Blake rushed his man to the ropes, after which the Dixie Kid sidestepped the big bunch of muscle.

In round 2 the coloured man was playing for a knock-out and the respect which boxers have for that right hook of his which comes on emerging from a clinch was well shown by Blake's extreme caution. The Dixie Kid scored once or twice in half-open passages, but afterwards Blake ran close up and stopped many efforts.

Round first 4 showed Blake as the black man's master, for he pounded him hard with both hands to the jaw and shook him badly. The Dixie Kid tried all the stock devices in the next few rounds, and all the time played for the big punch, but from now onwards Blake began rushing him to the rope, on several occasions nearly pushing him through or over them Blake began timing well in round 6, and several times landed, while on one occasion he ducked so cleverly as to make the Dixie Kid look quite resentful at this appropriation of his art.

Rounds 8 and 9 might as well not have taken place, and in round 10 the Dixie Kid showed by the desperate nature of the chance he took to land a knock-out what he thought of his prospects otherwise.

From now onwards it was evident that Blake was the winner. The crowd of 4,000 which packed the ring shouted "make him fight" as the Dixie sprinted or hung on, and in round 12 Blacke scored the first knock-down and then upper cut hard to the jaw. Round 13 was full of fierce fighting. Blake again floored "the wizard," and it was afterwards necessary for the referee to enter the ring and stop the holding on of the beaten man. The Dixie Kid was so tired that he failed to gambol to his corner at the end of the round.

The rest of the contest was all Blake's, with the coloured man alternately making desperate efforts to save himself from being knocked out, and to knock the other man out. This continued to round 18, when the Dixie Kid, bleeding and groggy, was again knocked down. A little of the French fury, and Blake would have knocked his man out. But he never relaxed caution, and at the end both men were on their feet—Blake strong and well, and the Dixie Kid tottering and weak.

Blake was given the decision on points.

ATHLETIC CUPS STOLEN.

Detectives are investigating the theft of five silver athletic cups won by Mr. Robson-Muller, of Golder's Green, at Malvern College in 1900-2. All the trophies are engraved with Mr. Robson-Muller's name and the particular event for which they were awarded, and bear the shield and scroll of Malvern College with a Latin motto on the reverse side.

CRICKET IN SCOTLAND.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Cricket Union was held in Edinburgh. Mr. H. Hay Brown (Edinburgh Academicals), who presided, said that last year the Union carried through an ambitious programme, but this year the only representative match would be with Ireland. The trial match would take the form of the counties v. Rest, and would be played at Forthill on June 27. In fixing only one representative match, it might be said it was a retrograde step, but what could the Union do in view of the state of the finances? The less on the year was £35. It came to this, that unless the public gave better support, they would have to give up bringing English sides to Scotland, and this would be a great pity for Scottish cricket.

ABSCONDING BILL COLLECTOR.

A report has been made by Ibram Isak, a dealer in hosiery in Chuckla Street, stating that his bill collector has absconded with Rs 1,425 which he had collected from customers. The man was in complainant's employ for only ten days.

MINOTAUR LEGEND.

WONDERS OF DISCOVERIES IN CRETE.

LOST RACE.

Nothing in the exciting archaeological history of the last half-century has so stricken the imagenation of men as the wonderful discoveries in Crete, and perhaps nothing is likely to prove of such solid service to the student of history. The ghastly legend of the Minotaur preying upon the bodies of the tribute youths and maidens in his impenetrable labyrinth has been proved to have had a solid foundation of historical fact.

The Labyrinth has been brought to light, and extraordinary complex of halls, stairways, chambers, cells, and corridors which thoroughly explains how the unfortunate who entered it as captives came to believe that no stranger could escape, states a writer in the "Sphere." Strange and terrible must the labyrinthine place of Knossos have appeared to foreign beholders, and grim and barbarous indeed—though hiding their cruelty beneath a veneer of culture—must the people that, built and inhabited it have been unless all the evidence has been grossly misread and misinterpreted.

TRIBUTE YOUTHS AND GIRLS.

It is to be feared that the tribute of youths and girls from subject States was a fact. To Knossos they were brought, and there, confined in deep, smooth-walled pitlike enclosures, they dragged out their lives until the day when they were brought forth, unarmed and defenceless, to face the charge of bulls in the arena.

Their one faint hope, as we may see by the frescoed pictures, was to catch the beasts' horns and vault over them. In nine cases out of ten as we may be only too sure, the fate of the hapless captive was to be gored to death to make a Minoan holiday.

In many ways, however, Minoan civilisation was of a very high type. The towns were well planned and well built, with commodious and comfortable houses, provided—wonder of wonders—with a proper drainage system. In art and architecture the achievements of the Minoans were noteworthy. Most remarkable of all they possessed a well-developed system of writing, thus exploding the old theories of Greek and pre-Greek illiteracy.

WHEN THE NAVY FAILED.

So secure they seemed behind the guard of their ships that they dwelled fearlessly in unfortified cities, not as the lords of Mycenæ and Tryns, behind gigantic wall-rings. Yet a time came when the erstwhile ever-victorious navy failed in its task, and a catastrophe occurred whereof some record lingered long in Hellenic tradition. The foes—were they Achæans?—ran their galleys ashore on the beaches of Crete, and the end came.

Imperial Knossos vanished in sack and conflagration: her people were dealt such measure as they had often meted out. But the memories of Minos lingered long, and at last, after the lapse of more than thirty centuries Sir Arthur Evans wrung from the soil of Crete, convincing evidence of the might of the Minoans if not, as yet, of an actual being named Minos.

From the ruins of the Minoan cities have been disinterred thousands of inscribed tablets, very largely, as it would seem, dealing with administrative and financial matters—like the vast hoards of clay documents found among the remains of the cities of Mesopotamia. A regular system of numeration has been detected, and it is thought that certain tablets relate to chariot wheels, arrows, and other warlike stores.

Others appear to be lists of men and women belonging to the great palace—probably slaves.

"PHAESTOS DISC."

Perhaps the most famous of the Cretan hieroglyphic inscriptions is that of the "Phaestos disc." The disc is a roughly circular clay plate about 6.67in. in diameter, covered on both faces with a hieroglyphic inscription "which in each case coils round from the centre outward. It is by far the largest hieroglyphic inscription yet discovered in Crete. It contains some 241 signs and 61 sign groups, and it exhibits the remarkable peculiarity that every sign has been separately impressed on the clay, while in a soft state by a stamp or punch. It is, in fact, a printed inscription"—(Sir A. Evans, "Scripta Minoa.")

So much appears certain, that the Phaestos disc was not inscribed by Minoans. The sings differ greatly from those of the Knossian deposits. Four-fifths of them are quite different, and the remaining part do not always closely resemble those of Crete.

There is no trace in the human figures of the wasp waist which we have already learned to seek in the portraitures of the men and women who moved about the palace of Minos. The male figures all seem to have shaven heads. Those of females are broad, squat, and ugly, very different from the slim Minoan damsels with their dainty "Parisian" dresses. There is a ship unlike those depicted at Knossos and a building astonishingly like the Lycian tombs, whereof specimens are preserved in British Museum.

Sir Arthur Evans came to the conclusion that the inscription probably had some religious significance. He also thinks that it was the work not of Cretans, but of some parallel and closely-allied culture, and suggests that this culture was that of Lycia in south western Asia Minor. As to its religious bearing, he considered that it is probably a hymn to a nature-goddess.

Two attempts have been made to interpret the disc inscription, one by Professor Hempl of Stanford University, California the other by Miss Stawell of Newnham College. Professor Hempl makes it to be a record of the restoration of plunder to a shrine. Miss Stawell, on the other hand, interprets it as an archaic hymn.

HORNBY ROAD FIRE.

With reference to the fire in Canada Building, Hornby Road, on Friday, Messrs F. and C. Osler, Ld., write to say that only the stores in the basement of the building, were destroyed. They state also that the electric installation was in no way responsible for the fire.

"OUTGROWN ITS GRAMMAR."

STRANGE PREDICAMENT OF FRENCH.

The strange spectacle of a language that has outgrown its grammar is seen in France, according to one of the ablest French reviews. The grammar has stood still, the language has gone on; one is dead, the other is living. It will come with something of a shock to those who have always believed French to be the most scientifically tended and nurtured of languages to learn from an article in the *Revue Bleue* that there is no language of which the grammar gives so false an idea. As the grammar has remained in a fixed state, the writer says, while the spoken language of the people has been in a state of change no account or record of the advance is to be found even in the best and most advanced manuals. As a consequence the traditional method of instruction hardly in any wise bears upon the actual use of the language, and to a great degree written usage remains far removed from oral usage. Also, the writer adds, written French suffers by comparison with spoken French in that it is "unexpressive and lifeless."

The changes that have affected French he ascribes in part to the spread of education or half-education among all classes and to the invasion of Paris and Central France during the nineteenth century by "immigrants from all sections." They come from the provinces or from countries where French is not the language of the people, as, for instance, Flanders, Alsace, Brittany, and especially from the Middle of France itself. While he is willing to admit that the French of these people may show an exactitude of grammar above that of the Central Frenchmen, nevertheless, he maintains, they have not the "intimate feeling" of the language, and bring to it an alien accent and grammatical tendencies that are also alien. To make clear the fact of remotenes between French as it is and the grammar, he points out that the grammar was framed in mediæval times, has been altered only in matters of detail since the thirteenth century, and for the past two hundred years has undergone almost no alteration whatever.

THE WIDENING OF THE BREACH.

To prove his case he cites various examples of the parts of speech and their modifications which are written one way and spoken another, and also certain idiomatic expressions that may be used orally, but actually are used only in writing, and he adds: "Thus from day to day the breach widens between the spoken language, which is constantly renewing itself and full of 'bite,' and the written language, which remains almost unchanged and gradually becomes flat and dull, of service only as an intellectual medium. Turns of phrase, while appearing the same from the outside, as it were, are constantly losing their value of expression and feeling to retain merely a value that is abstract and intellectual.

"And it follows that the more a language is used in a literary sense the less suitable it grows for literature, or, at least, for poetic literature and literature of the imagination, which have their life in the expression of feeling. From the day it is fixed as a literary language its resources begin to be used up, and as it possesses only a halting and limited faculty of recuperation, it loses its value in time for the post. The history of past ages shows that, however well endowed may be the men who work in a language, it fails after a few centuries to be able to afford the living product of poetry. Latin poetry falls swiftly to painful or artificial versification from Lucan or Silus Italicus to Claudian, who wrote 'Latin, verse.' If Greek poetry resisted for a relatively longer period it was because it drew strength from divers dialects; but in the Alexandrian epoch its poetical resources were wholly exhausted. One may question whether all the great literary languages of modern Europe have not reached the same condition of exhaustion."

As for any hope of France profiting by the stores that sustained Greece for a time, the writer argues that "it would be futile to hope for rejuvenescence from dialects. Popular speech, while of necessity more expressive is corrupt with platitudes of style and with the catch phrases of the penny papers and of school-books. As for dialects, they are degenerating from day to day, and are being infused in French."

A PECULIARITY.

Turning then to a peculiarity of the French language, which to a certain extent it shares with English, namely, that so many words are taken, not from the mother tongue, but from written Latin with slight adaptation, the writer affirms that even a cultivated Frenchman who is unacquainted with Latin must find a large portion of the French vocabulary quite "inexplicable."

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

The officers of the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality do not waver in their efforts to exterminate mosquites and, incidentally, malaria. A large number of "placards" are now in course of being posted up in conspicuous places in the City. A feature of the "card" is a life size picture of the *anopheles stefensi*, the malaria germ carrier, while printed in prominent type are various measures of prevention as follows:—

1. Beware of mosquitoes.
2. To harbour mosquitoes is to court malaria.
3. Malaria is propagated from man to man by mosquitoes.
4. Prevention:—

(*a*) Remove all water holding tins, bottles and similar odds and ends no matter how small or trivial.

(*b*) Properly cover all cisterns, wells, tanks, etc., so as to prevent the access of mosquitoes to water.

(*c*) Sprinkle pesterine or kerosine oil once a week on every collection of waste water.

(*d*) Take quinine regularly.

(*e*) Use mosquito nets.

Mr. Cecil Mercer, an Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, while attending a Christmas service at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, fell from his seat and died. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that he was suffering from advanced heart disease.

£1 FOR A STEAK.

TERRIBLE COST OF LIVING IN ALASKA.

According to Mme. Harriet Labadie, who has just returned from making a study of life in Alaska, there is no women's rights question in that remote corner of America, says the New York cofrespondent of the *Standard*.

"Even the men up there haven't any rights," she said, "I don't know who would dream of women's rights. The only woman I met up there who was interested in anything, but bridge parties and the first boat back to Seattle was the wife of the Congregationalist minister at Douglas, Mr. Edwards, from Boston. Mrs. Edwards was from Boston too, and that accounted, of course, for her desire to do something besides play bridge. So she formed a little art club of the twenty women in the town of 700 people. It lasted pretty well, too, all through the long, terrible winter. Those twenty women met and studied Copley prints sent out from Boston to them. In the spring they decided to give a little exhibition, and with the proceeds buy some pictures for the schoolhouse.

"They gave a little supper, too, and charged 1s. admission. Well, the people came, of course—anything is an event in Douglas,—but no sooner had the supper begun than in came the sheriff and demanded a £10 licence fee. Of course the women couldn't pay that so they had to close their little exhibit. That's how much public spirit there is in Alaska.

"The cost of living is terrible in all the Alaskan towns. I paid 10d. for an orange, 2s. for one egg, £1 for a little steak for two, and 1s. for a baked potato. All the food has to be shipped there in the summer while the waterways are open. Of course the dog sleds would carry it in winter, but it would freeze. Everything is refrigerated and canned. There is not a cow in Alaska, and only a few hens each summer, which die as soon as winter comes. They cannot live even in heated houses in winter.

"The only fresh food we had was tomatoes and lettuce grown in the Government hothouses. They are experimenting in growing other vegetables, but so far the only foodstuff raised is wheat. The theory is that since the sun shines all the time, and there is no night, plants have twice as much time to grow as they do in climates where there is darkness. The success in growing wheat seems to prove that this is so. Flowers, anyway, grow there. I never saw more beautiful flowers anywhere. Forget-me-nots grow as big as violets and as blue as the bluest glacier. The miners' log cabins have window-boxes full of glorious flowers all summer.

"In spite of eggs being 2s. a dozen the cost of living is no more of a burden to the average man up there than it is here, however, for wages are proportionately high. At the mines the lowest workers, the sweepers, receive £1 a day."

EXPLOSIONS IN MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS.

A NEW DANGER.

That the miner's safety lamp is safe only under certain conditions was recognized early in its history, and in some ways these conditions have become more and more exacting with the development of the mining industry. Apart from fracture of the lamp, or the careless fitting together of its parts, thereby allowing direct communication between its interior and the surrounding atmosphere, it is found that the resistance to the passage of flame through the protecting gauze depends upon the speed of the current in which the lamp is placed. Accordingly says the *Times* as the ventilating current became more rapid in conformity with modern mining methods lamps which were previously considered relatively safe have been discarded in favour of designs possessing a greater degree of safety. The danger in this case results from the gradual heating of the gauze by an inflammable mixture of firedamp and air burning within the lamp, until it reaches the ignition point of the surrounding atmosphere, and in order to guard against this danger the Home Office tests prescribe that miners' safety lamps must be able to withstand a current of 1,200ft. per minute of an explosive gaseous mixture, without allowing the flame to pass the gauze.

There is, however, another serious danger which is liable to occur when the interior of the lamp becomes filled with an explosive mixture which is ignited by the flame of the wick. This forms the subject of an interesting report by Dr. Wheeler upon experiments which he has carried out for the Home Office at the Eskmeals Experimental Station, and which are described in the annual report on mines and quarries for 1912, issued in mail week. These experiments appear to show that to ensure absolute safety, there should not be a greater distance than 9in. between the wick of a lamp and the top of the gauze chimney. In the ordinary hewer's lamp the distance between the wick and the bottom of the gauze chimney rarely exceeds 3in., and the gauze chimney itself is rarely more than 5in. in length, the total distance, therefore, being something less than 8in. Other lamps, such as those used at the pitbottom are of much larger dimensions.

The limiting distance of 9in. applies to lamps protected by a double gauze, but the distance in the case of a single gauze is only 3in. The experiments suggest the possibility of obtaining safety, equal with that of a double gauze, by means of a single gauze made from wire double the width of that ordinarily employed, or from perforated sheets of double the thickness of ordinary gauze sheet. It is interesting to observe that such a gauze would, to a certain degree, reproduce Davy's original idea of a "bundle of tubes."

MISS MAUD ALLAN, with the brothers Charniavsky, will appear in Lahore on Monday, the 19th instant.

After many years the Methodist Press in Calcutta is being closed, and the *Indian Witness* returns to Lucknow, the place of its birth about fifty years ago.

NO PRISMATIC HAIR FOR MEN.

THE DECISION OF THE NUT KING.

The new fashion, which is being introduced into London from Paris, of brightly coloured hair for women, to go with different costumes, has been causing considerable panic in lower Nut circles, but happily their unrest is now over.

A West End coiffeur having expressed himself in print as favouring the new feminine mode, and recommended various shades of hair-dye in green and blue and purple, a number of the more noticeable Nuts began to wonder whether or not some such adjunct to their beauty would not also be forced upon them. But the heart of Nutville now beats normally once more. The fiat has gone forth.

Interviewed by a representative of *Mr. Punch*, the leading Nut, of Philopena, declared firmly against any such change. "Our trouble is this," he said. "We feel that we must keep pace with the girls. For two reasons. One is that he dislikes the idea; the other, that very likely he has no moustache. All Barcelonas do not have moustaches. Some don't like them; others can't grow them. A Nut is no less a Nut because he is clean-shaved. It is the hair that tells with a Nut, not the moustache; and no Nut wants green or blue hair."

"But surely, our representative said, "if you had neckties and socks to match, your hair might be very charming if it were dyed. Think of the symphony; you might even be in danger of being stolen, like Leonardos."

"We are now," he said with pride.

"Do not be impetuous in resisting so alluring an adjunct, I implore you," said our representative as he rose to leave.

The Nut King pondered for a moment. "No," he said at last, "I think not. Let the ladies have it alone. We must be magnanimous now and then."—*Punch*.

"SIAMESE" TWINS TO BE SEVERED.

EASY SURGICAL OPERATION.

Two of those unfortunate children that are born oftener than we know linked together as twins are to be operated on shortly by a Parisian surgeon, wrote a London paper in mail week.

A hundred years ago the famous Siamese twins were born. Their separation could have been made by the surgeons of the day quite easily, but they had their value as what we should now call a music-hall turn. They were really Chinese, but their mother was living in Siam at the time when her linked boys were born. No efficient surgeon saw them until long after they had grown up and had been shown as freaks. Many surgeons offered to sever them, but they always refused. Probably their real reason for objection to separation was that they would have no exhibition value, and would lose their income if an operation were performed. They made a fortune and lost it. They married two sisters in America, but one of them died, and when the surgeon gave his help, it was too late to save the other.

Many twins have been born linked together since then but a kindly surgeon separates them before they realise the troubles of life. At one time it was thought that vital organs might be found running through the connecting link, or great arteries between the bodies. No surgeon minds that very much; even if he believes that there is ever any vital connection between the bodies of connected twins, he would know exactly how to deal with it. Some of these freaks die early in life because they are so closely connected to one another, but now and then it is only a tiny adhesion. The great adhesions lead to horrors incredible; the small ones can be remedied.

The X-rays have been used, it is said, on the little portion of flesh that connects these two little Paris girls. If this be true it is the first time that anyone has taken the trouble to do so futile a thing. X rays show bones as strong shadows and many other things, such as a hardened artery or a muscle, but they tell nothing about the nerves. No radiograph ever taken has shown up the track of a nerve. But surgery, clean surgery, such as is practised all over the land, would manage to sever twin children very often. It is ready to sever grown-up freaks who dare to show themselves for hire at any time.

ENGLISH BOTANIST MISSING IN JAVA.

A telegram from Amboina to Java papers states that Mr. Robinson, an English botanist, left Amboina on Dec. 24, for the village of Lutochalat, about eight miles away. He left word with the hotel boy that he would return by midday, but when nothing was heard of him for fourteen days the authorities ordered an investigation.

All endeavours to find him, however, proved fruitless and he has now been given up for lost. It is surmised that he has been murdered by the inhabitants who mistook him for a kidnapper.

WELSH COAL FOR ITALY.

The Italian State Railways have placed contracts at Cardiff for three-quarters of a million tons of coal, chiefly Monmouthshire, to be delivered over this year. The price is 16s. to 16s. 6d, per ton net free on board, which is little below the figure of recent smaller contracts, though higher than last year. Except the British Admiralty contract of one and a half million tons, this is the largest order for Welsh coal during the autumn and winter.

SIR ABE BAILEY likes to keep as far as possible to the use of the word "dark" in the naming of his horses by Dark Ronald. Three of his yearling fillies by that sire have been named After Dark, Dark Gold, and Dark Opal, while a filly by Dark Ronald—Derby China has been christened China Blue.

CRIMINALS I HAVE KNOWN.

By MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

MY SECOND HANGING.

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It was many years after the first hanging that I saw my second. In the interval I had gone through many strange experiences, as I hinted at the end of my last article. Coming to London with four sove ns in my pocket as my entire fort e, and determined never to leave it again, I had to face either success or starvation. I had the unfortunate experience of attaining a little of both. For three long years I found it impossible to get regular work; though I should add that this dread interval came not in my first three years in London, whe i I had good situations—one on the *Daily Telegraph* and the other in the London office of the *New York Herald*. These years of privation, of constant and corroding disappointment, of despair sometimes, and always of anxiety, had made their mark on me; even to-day the wounds, have never healed. My outlook on life, even my opinions, reflect the experience of those days of suffering and privation. If I have learned to have a passionate desire to improve the human lot, which now abides with me as the purpose and the passion that have burned up all other desires and passions; if I have an infinite indulgence and sympathy for human failings, it is to these years I owe it.

Let that pass, however, except in so far as it is relevant to the story I am now telling.

At last the tide had turned, and I had got regular employment as the chief sub-editor of a morning edition of the old *Echo*, which had then been started. The hours were long. I rarely got to bed before three or four o'clock in the morning, and my duties were responsible and difficult. And one day I was asked to go and describe the execution of Henry Wainwright after the conclusion of my work as sub-editor. I did not get to bed till three, and to be sure of being in time I had to rise at six o'clock, and I was told by those who saw me that night that I looked ghastly—as indeed I might well do.

THE WAINWRIGHT MURDER.

I had followed the story of this murder with great interest, for Henry Wainwright was an interesting and an unusual criminal. He was a brush manufacturer in a fairly good way in the East-end of London. One day, going for an outing to Broxerbourne, he met a handsome young girl named Harriet Lane, and an intrigue followed. She had two or three children by him, and meantime he had at home a wife by whom also he had had several children. The demands on his purse in keeping up these two homes had proved more than he could bear without getting into endless pecuniary difficulties. It may be, too, that the unfortunate women, in that state of despair which such false positions usually produce, had proved exacting and ill-tempered. What transpired to bring about the final tragedy nobody ever knew, but what happened was that Wainwright invited Harriet Lane to come and see him at night in his warehouse in the East-end; that he then and there killed her, and buried the remains under the floor. As has so often happened with even the most cunning murderers, Wainwright made the mistake of covering the remains with the lime that preserves instead of that which destroys the human remains.

AN EAST-END CELEBRITY.

One day it became certain that detection would follow unless he was able to remove the remains from his warehouse. He dug them up, put them in a loosely-corded packet, and then employed one of his men to carry them to a cab. This man had his suspicions aroused; he followed the cab in which Wainwright drove away and traced him to a City churchyard, in which Wainwright threw them. A few hours afterwards the remains were traced by the police and Wainwright was arrested. And then came the trial. Popular interest in the murder was very great, partly because of its horrible surroundings and partly because of the personality of the murderer. For Wainwright was a personality. Handsome, daring, fairly well-to-do, excellently educated, and a popular figure at literary entertainments, he was one of the small celebrities of the East-end. If I remember rightly, he used to send occasional contributions to newspapers, including *Punch*; he was an excellent amateur actor, and had often figured as an effective reciter at penny readings. Add to all this that there was the instinct, that somewhere there was deep down in his nature, that grim resoluteness of character that made him capable of desperate deeds. All the witnesses who knew him laid stress on his determination of character, and it will be seen that he was the kind of man to impress a powerful and fascinating personality on all with whom he came in contact, and especially on women, who have a primordial and indestructible instinct to subject themselves to the kind of man they recognize as the master that can conquer, even though they may feel that he can also destroy them.

IN THE DOCK.

The trial, then, took place amid every circumstance of popular interest. When Wainwright took his place in the dock his appearance answered immediately to the impression that had been formed of him. Of middle height, of well-knit and robust frame, with a fine beard and a large moustache, with a certain air of dignity, composure, and self-confidence, he seemed the fitting figure to occupy the central place in great tragedy. He displayed, too, some of the qualities one would expect in one who was at once a man of business and, in a degree, a man of letters. His sight had become impaired during his imprisonment, and the audience saw, accordingly, a man in the dock carefully taking notes, wearing *pince-nez*, which, somehow or other, increased the sense of looking at a man who was tranquil, well educated, and methodical. George Manville Fenn, the well-known novelistwas sent by the *Echo* to report the trial, and I remember still the eloquent passage in which he drew a contrast between this quiet figure in the dock carefully and composedly taking notes and the hands of the clock gradually but surely numbering and decreasing the hours that lay between him and horrible death.

FOUND GUILTY.

The evidence, of course, was purely circumstantial. Nobody had witnessed that dreadful interview in the dark hours of the night and in the silence of the deserted warehouse, during which these two people, that had once loved each other and exchanged all the deliriums of guilty passion, ended with one a corpse and the other a murderer. The case for the prosecution was in the admirable keeping of Sir John Holker, the Attorney-General of the period—himself a remarkable personality with a life not without its strange ups and downs, nor also without a curious romance. A big, burly, broad-shouldered, robust man with a sleepy look, perhaps half-consciously exaggerated, an easy-going and detatched manner, a certain grim humour, and a somewhat affected manner, Sir John Holker was just the kind of deadly advocate that was wideawake when he seemed asleep, and dexterous when he seemed too simple, and a sleuth-hound when he was on the surface just a lazy, good-natured fellow who was tender even to the guilty prisoner. And, of course, there came the only possible verdict. Wainwright was convicted.

NEWGATE'S GRIM YARD.

I saw the hanging in Tullamore jail with nerves apparently of iron that nothing could disturb, and I went thorough the terrible ordeal without any obvious disturbance. But I remember that, what with the late hours and the short sleep and somewhat damaged health, I was painfully nervous when I had to see this second execution. The scene in the grim yard of Newgate was remarkable and indeed somewhat scandalous. The sheriff at the time was Sir John Bennett, the great clockmaker, and he was a strange being—exuberant, gay, greedy for notoriety and popularity, and was proud when, with his splendid head of silver-white and curly hair and old-fashioned dress, he was always received with tumultuous cheers by the democracy at Lord Mayor's shows. It was partly owing to his strange personality that admission was given freely, and when the unfortunate Wainwright appeared on the scaffold—horribly like, in its construction, a butcher's shambles, he found himself confronted by more than seventy pairs of curious and horrified eyes. I can recall still the curious curl that came to the lips under the long, graceful moustache as he surveyed this big crowd of sight-seers. It was his final defiance—the last and greatest evidence of the daring self-confidence and scorn of his powerful personality.

HOW IT AFFECTED ME.

Meantime I was reduced to a state of extreme nervousness. I found my hands shaking—a very unusual experience to me—and I did not know how to keep myself from a nervous breakdown. And as I looked around at this long array of spectators, all leaning against the big wooden bar which stretched along the yard, and every face showing in some form or other the universal feeling of horror, my own nervousness went on increasing. Fortunately the calls of professional duty were there, and had to be obeyed. As it was known that I was to be present, several journals had asked me to write an account, and this account, of course, had to be ready almost immediately after the execution, so as to get into the early editions of the evening papers both in London and the provinces. Those familiar with newspaper work will know that journalists, when they have to supply the same article to several newspapers, are able to write several copies at the same time by the simple expedient of putting carbonized paper between the sheets, which reproduce on several pages what is written on the first. To do this well it is necessary that the writing should be pressed down hard on the paper; in some cases indeed, to meet this necessity, the journalist uses, not a pencil, but what is called a stylo—that is to say, a pen with a hard point of some material like mother-of-pearl. And the way I was able to escape from my nervousness was to keep on writing on my manifold, as it is called, which I had to hold in the palm of my hand, and which I had to press hard upon so that the copy might get through to the pages underneath the first. And this I continued to do while I kept looking at the ghastly preparations for the executio in front of me. I should add that I heard that Wainwright died with the same steady nerve as he had shown at the trial. I believe the doctor who felt his pulse immediately before the execution found that it was normal.

And now let me conclude this narrative by noting the difference between my sensations, not only during but after, these two executions occurring within a few years of each other, I have already told how I found myself at a theatre the very night of the first execution. I was myself surprised by the coolness with which I had gone through the whole terrible business. And the morning after I woke cheerful and active, and went through my day's work in the usual way. Then I came home to the poor lodging in which I lived with my brother and sisters and sat down on the sofa.

Suddenly, without any notice, I became conscious of something descending upon me like some thick cloud of black and sudden night I was seized in the iron grip of a fierce attack of melancholia—almost like one of those attacks from which George Borrow used to suffer. The whole world became black and hopeless to me. This, then, was human life, I kept saying to myself—this transient, miserable thing that on a summer morning could suddenly be destroyed as had been done in the case of those two poor wretches whose executions I had seen the day before.

It was an instance of a tendency which I think is common to men of some temperaments—mainly of men of imagination—who feel things much more in retrospect than while they are actually going on.

The very opposite happened to me after my second execution. I was nervous before and during the execution: I threw off all its horrors immediately afterwards. By this time I had plumbed the depths and the abysses of life: it no longer appeared to me so sacred and so beautiful a thing for anybody to be so concerned about its ending.

To-day I do not think I was right in either the one case or the other; but I am narrating, not philosophizing.

HOW A CARDINAL IS CREATED.

VACANCIES IN THE COLLEGE.

The recent deaths of Cardinals Oreglia and Rampolla have raised the question as to whether the Pope will in the near future increase the present number of Cardinals. The full number of the Sacred College is 70, composed of six Cardinal Bishops, 50 Cardinal Priests, and 14 Cardinal Deacons, but at present there are twelve vacancies. As Cardinal Oreglia's death leaves only five Cardinal Bishops, it is thought likely that a successor in his see of Ostia will not long be wanting, and in that case it is possible that other Princes of the Church will be chosen at the same time.

One of the first steps in the appointment of a Cardinal, says the Rome correspondent of the *Standard*, is the calling of the "Secret Consistory," and over this gathering the Pope himself always presides, no one else being allowed at the meeting except a reigning monarch. On the day previous to that on which the Consistory is to be held a special official of the Vatican is admitted to the presence of the Pope, and, kneeling before his Holiness, asks the question: "Health and long life to you, O Holy Father; is there to be a Secret Consistory on the morrow?" The Pope having replied in the affirmative an hour is fixed, and the messengers are that evening despatched to all the Cardinals with the information, whereupon the latter prepare for the important event.

A SECRET CONSISTORY.

A hall in the Vatican is made ready for the Consistory, and at the appointed hour all the Cardinals assemble before a throne of crimson, which is on a dais at the head of the room, to await the appearance of the Pope. As the Pope enters, followed by the prelates of his suite, the order is given by officials for all those not immediately invited to leave the chamber, and the Pope delivers an address to his Cardinals on the duties of their office and the importance of their mission in the world. On some occasions these addresses have remained a secret, the outside world never hearing what has been said, but on latter occasions it has been the custom to permit an authorised summary to be published. After the address the Pope proclaims the name or names of those whom he has chosen, whereupon the members of the Consistory rise, and doffing their red silk caps, bow to show their agreement with the choice. On rare occasions the Pope announces the creation of a Cardinal whose name is not announced for some time, perhaps for some years. In such a case the Cardinal is said to be reserved "in petto" (that is to say, the name remains in the bosom of the Pope). After the announcement the Pope prefaces the list of new Cardinals with the words: "By the authority of God Almighty and that of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and our own we create the following Cardinals." The Consistory is then over, but the recipients of the honour have still many formalities to go through.

Every new Cardinal residing in Rome receives a visit from a messenger of the office of the Secretary of State bearing notice of his election; a visit from the Cancellaria giving him a decree of the Consistory; and a visit from the Master of Ceremonies stating when the Pope will be pleased to bestow the berreta. After receiving the berreta the new Cardinals are given the hat at a public Consistory, and this ceremony is the most stately of all. It takes place in the Sala Regia of the Vatican to which the leaders of Roman society are admitted, together with Ambassadors to the Holy See.

THE SCARLET HAT.

The Pope's throne on this occasion is a most elaborate one. It has a canopy of violet silk decorated with gold, and round the throne is arranged a magnificent tapestry on which is the figure of Religion with her feet on the world. The elde. Cardinals approach the throne and kiss the Pope's hand, afterwards taking seats on either side of him. In a deep silence the audience waits on the Master of Ceremonies, who cries, "Let them advance," and the advocates of the Consistory and another official kneel before the throne and read Latin petitions relating to the newly appointed Cardinals. On no occasion, however, is the reading allowed to continue, for at a sign from the Pope the Master of Ceremonies interrupts the petition, and the officials retire for the time being. Then a space before the throne is cleared, and several of the Cardinals leave in order to lead in the new Cardinals. While they are gone the officials continue to read their petitions.

Each new Cardinal enters and advances between two Cardinals towards the throne. Three reverences are made, and each new Cardinal kisses the foot and the hand of the Pope, and is embraced. The Pope rises and, walking round the chairs near the throne, embraces each Cardinal and the new members of the College. The new Cardinals then advance towards the throne, and the Pope, addressing them, presents each with the scarlet hat. The famous hat is of scarlet cloth and scarlet silk, with 15 scarlet tassels, and is only worn for a few minutes by the recipient. Henceforth it is his most treasured possession, and will be placed on his bier when he is dead and hung above his tomb. A French historian who had witnessed a Consistory once remarked that "it was only when he was dead that a Cardinal got any use out of his hat."

BROTHERS MARRY SISTERS,

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. HAROLD SMITH, M.P.

The engagement was announced in mail week of Mr. Harold Smith, the Unionist member for Warrington, to Miss Joan Furneaux, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Furneaux and the late Mrs. F. Furneaux, of 7 Warwick-square, London.

Mr. Harold Smith is a brother of Mr. F. E. Smith the member for the Walton Division of Liverpool, and Miss Furneaux, it is interesting to note, is a sister of Mrs. F. E. Smith. Her father was a classical scholar and and a Fellow of Corpus Christ College.

SOME STORIES OF FAMOUS MEN.

REMINISCENCES OF SPEAKERS' COUNSEL.

TENNYSON IN A HUFF.

Sir Edward Chandos Leigh has given us a volume of reminiscences such as is characteristic, and, we think we might say, peculiar to the literature of the English-speaking peoples.

We know this sort of volume well, yet for our part we are not likely to grow tired of it," says the *Spectator* reviewer. At every page we feel as though we were listening to a good fellow, a man of wide experience and with a generous heart, a sportsman and a gentleman, firing off stories in the time of relaxation in a smoking-room. He treats his readers with friendliness, and they will return the compliment by feeling friendly towards him.

Sir Edward Chandos Leigh is a member of the family of which the head is Lord Leigh, the owner of one of the most famous houses in England—Stoneleigh Abbey, in Warwickshire which looks across its park down on to the Avon. Chandos Leigh had to make his way in the world if he did not wish to rest content with the small fortune of a younger son, and having refused a commission in the Coldstream Guards, he became a barrister. He practised on circuit and at the Parliamentary Bar; he became a revising barrister, a Recorder, and a K.C., and finally he was counsel to three successive Speakers of the House of Commons. He has now retired, and we hope he may enjoy the well-earned leisure of his old age for many years.

HOW CALVERLEY WON HIS DOUBLE PRIZE.

Calverley, the brilliant parodist, was a contemporary of the author's at Harrow and, later, at Oxford. Calverley achieved the remarkable distinction of writing the Latin prize poem at both Oxford and Cambridge, and Sir Edward explains the circumstances that made the double event possible.

"I was in some measure the innocent cause of his having to leave Balliol. He came to a supper given by F. D. Longe and myself at Oriel when he was 'gated' or confined to College. How to get back was the question. So he asked me to come to Trinity College wall with him. This wall divided Balliol garden from Trinity. I stood under the wall, he got on my shoulders, made a jump at a projecting lamp post, and dropped on the other side, but, alas! in the flower-beds. The gardener (who had a spite against him) showed him up to the master. The evidence was conclusive; he had to leave Balliol and migrated to Cambridge," where he gained the Latin verse prize in his first year."

CHANGES AT OXFORD AND IN SOCIETY.

Among the changes at Oxford since his day Sir Edward notes the disappearance of the snobbish distinction between Tufts and Commoners.

Changes in society are also noted in Sir Edward's youth:—

"Society was more select than it is now, and there was an absence of the perpetual whirl of excitements which characterises the present day. Young ladies were not seen much in the daytime; many were not even allowed to ride in the morning in Rotten Row. No lady ever went in a hansom cab. Single broughams were not voted proper.

"No man thought of smoking before going to a party. The after-dinner cigarette was a thing unknown, nor was smoking common either in the streets or Hyde Park; never if walking with a lady. There was no such thing as Church Parade, nor was Sunday spent on the river, except by a very few. London Society was to all outward appearance very respectable. People went a good deal to theatres, but stalls were not ten shillings and sixpence, and many were contented with the dress circle. I used to think half-price in the dress circle quite good enough for me, and I have often not disdained to go into the pit."

SULLIVAN TO THE RESCUE.

"The play was 'John Dobbs,' and I was told off to play the principal part. John Dobbs was supposed to be a sort of Admirable Crichton—amongst other things a great musician—and a solo at the piano had to be played in the middle of the piece. I never could play a note of music in my life, but the great Arthur Sullivan was there, and I said to him, 'Arthur, you must manage this for me.' So we draped the piano and arranged a screen round t. I sat down at the piano and made Sullivan sit on the floor between my knees: I made some imaginary flourishes whilst Sullivan played the whole piece, and finished amidst thunderous applause."

BUTTERING THACKERAY.

Here are three from the bunch of stories of celebrities collected by this lively raconteur:—

"Thackeray and others were great frequenters of Evan's in Covent Garden. We used to devour chops, baked potatoes, and other adjuncts to a homely supper there after the theatre. One night I found Thackeray alone at the table, when up came a most obsequious gentleman, who rubbed his hands together and addressed Thackeray with the most fulsome compliments. When he passed on I said to Thackeray, 'Pray tell me who is that?' His answer was 'He calls himself an artist, but he paints as much in butter as he does in oil."

TENNYSON AND A REVIEWER.

"George Venables, who did a good deal of reviewing, told me an amusing story about Tennyson. Meeting him one day at the Cosmopolitan, he was very much surprised to find that Tennyson cut him. At last he went up to find out the reason. 'Didn't you like my review of "The Princess"?' he asked. 'No!' replied Tennyson, in a most grumpy manner 'You needn't have said that there was a healthy tone about it, implying that "Maud" was morbid!'"

"BOB" AND "BEN" M.P.s.

"The late Lord Salisbury took his degree in my first year (at Oxford) . . . . Sir Erskine May told me an amusing tale about him at the time when he and Disraeli were not on good terms. When May was Clerk of Parliaments he heard Lord Salisbury, or Robert Cecil, as he then was, deliver a slashing speech in the House from the back benches, whereupon Disraeli, with his usual impudence, turned round and said, 'Well done, Bob Cecil!' To which Cecil replied, 'Thank you, Ben Disraeli!'"

CAIRO'S BAZAARS.

THE COLOUR AND MYSTERY OF THE EAST.

The visitor to Cairo, be he the happy "annual" or the casual tourist, will not dream of letting the minarets of Mehemet Ali's mosque vanish in his wake without having spent a couple of hours in the quaint and picturesque region of the bazaars. The Oriental purity of Damascus and the peculiar splendour of Constantinople may be lacking in the winding lanes and cramped khans to the north and south of the Mouski (says a writer in the *Near East*), but there is that which is lacking in both Constantinople and Damascus, and that is the confusion of East and West, the brackish medley of types and scenes, of colour and sounds, of odours and impressions.

There the huge poster of some western intoxicant glares in the flaming sunshine; nearer, a long robed, turbaned vendor squats on a mat and rubs a shining brass lamp, as did Aladdin of old, and doubtless dreams the same old dreams. The veiled Arab woman, her bare arms covered with a pride of golden bracelets, saunters along with the hauteur of her sex, and from the Khadra comes the tinkling bell of the Belgian tramcar.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Contrasts are vivid: light and shadows are cut as clean as the facets of a diamond; colours do not blend, but either sing or shriek side by side. So to the various types of men and women and the wares that are exhibited for sale.

Those yonder hail from an industrial city in the West, such as Trieste, Birmingham, or Marseilles; beside them lie others created in faraway Kurdistan or Persia, and that embroidered garment (or puzzle) in your hand has escaped from the gilded cage of a desenchantee, the glorified inmate of a pasha's haremlik. For that is how the Oriental woman earns her pin-money; as to how she spends it, ask the goldsmith in the Suk-es-Saigh, or the seller of perfumes rich and rare in the Suk-el-Attarin.

The whole atmosphere of the place is unique. It is timeless. The vendor is a man who counts not the sands in his hour-glass, and to whom the customer comes in the guise of a raconteur—a merciful messenger sent by Allah to help him while away the hours of day until nightfall.

Of course, this particular vendor is the genuine article, the Oriental dealer untainted by the Occident or the descendants of the Phœnician traders. He toys lightly with yellow amber beads, and smiles disdainfully when his next door neighbour, who is a Jew, entices the "Franzawi" into his booth.

TIMELESS.

Yes, the bazaars are timeless. No one would dream of visiting them hurriedly before the departure of an express train. To do so would be ludicrous. It is not that the hours hasten away like minutes—no, there are no hours and no minutes, only day, and twilight, and then dark. Even the Levantine hustler cannot hustle you, and as for the dragoman, astute mentor, he knows his business better than to remind you that Saracenic mosque and other unprofitable relics are on the day's agenda.

You may, on the other hand, dispense entirely with the dragoman's generous services, though unless you are accompanied on your first visit to the bazaars by a friend acquainted with them it is as well to follow a guide's footsteps through the intricate maze of alleys.

Your second and successive visits (for you will return, being a lover of rich colours and quaint scenes in an exotic setting) can be more genial—that is, you can pretend to lose yourself and dream adventures with Arabian princesses rescued from old-time genii.

FASCINATION.

You linger on—attracted captivated. The bazaars have enchanted you; it is their peculiar charm, their role, so to speak, in the general order of things. Variety in display is hardly an asset as it is in Western cities, where window-dressers are genial artists, for the very simple reason that it is the atmosphere of the bazaars which captivates, and not the bric-a-brac and triakets, the rugs and laces, the spangles and mosaics.

The delight of meandering in and out among tortuous lanes and under canvas-spun roofs, through crowds of idlers and past white-veiled women, across sun-lit open spaces and into the warm shades of a sombre booth—that is the fascination of the Cairo bazaars, which will linger on, an undying memory, long after the shapes and colours of things, of brass trays and carved screens, of silk shawls and ivory curios, have vanished like the glow in a burned-out arghileh.

MISS LENA ASHWELL'S STORY.

Miss Lena Ashwell, the actress, tells this story:—

"One night she happened to be dining out. She sat next to a very surly diner, and she tried very hard to make him show some interest in her. He was quite adamantine—fully convinced that food was much more interesting. In an interval, from a remark he made through some exciting bites, she said: 'That is rather the same kind of thing which happens in plays.'

"He answered: 'What do you know about plays?' She replied, 'I have played in a few.' 'What kind of parts?' 'I am ashamed and proud at the same time,' she replied, 'that they were all criminals.' 'Will you tell me of one criminal you represented on the stage?' 'Mrs. Dane, in "Mrs. Dane's Defence."' Her fellow guest looked a long time, and then exclaimed: 'Bless my soul, I had no idea that I was speaking to a woman of intelligence.'"

How varied are children's first impressions of the sea! "O sister, are them all fishes?" inquired one of a little company of fifteen small Christmas guests of the Church Army who had just arrived at one of the society's seaside "Fresh Air Homes." The eager question was evoked by the child's first vision of the "white horses." Ten of that small party had never seen the sea. One little girl was so overcome with the grey vastness that she wept bitterly.

GREAT FEASTS IN OLDEN TIMES.

KING WHO EMPLOYED 2,000 COOKS.

A PROPER NEWE BOOKE OF COKERYE.

Classical students tell us that among the Romans Vitelliers spent £7,000,000 in seven months on feasting; and Lucullus squandered £1,600 on every supply he gave. No would if a few choice souls preferred the simple life as then understood, and elected to live in a a cave or a desert, on dates and Water.

There is some entertaining reading in the introduction, which takes up half the volum , to the recently published edition of "A Proper newe Booke of Cokerye.

This "Booke" was a little kitchen guide to old English "Cokerye," and was written, it is estimated, between 1548 and 1572. Who the author was is, unfortunately not known The original copy is in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was left to that institution by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was once Master of the College. The copy has but 27 small pages in spite of its imposing title of "A Proper newe Booke of Cokerye." As now edited, however, by Miss Catherine Francis Frere, it makes a comely book, with her long and very interesting introduction, the text of the original "Booke" copied word for word, and the editress's exhaustive and valuable notes and glossary. The publishers are Simpkins, Marshall and Co., the price being 7s.-6d. net.

It would be unfair to give away recipes from the "Booke of Cokerye" itself, but the following are quotations from the introduction of Miss Catherine Frere, the illustrator, by the way, of Miss May Frere's "Old Deccan Days."—

Richard II. is said to have had two thousand cooks and three hundred servitors in his kitchen! But then, "ten thousand visitors daily attended his Court, and went satisfied from his table"! This explains why twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, besides "an incredible number of fowls and of all kinds of game, were slaughtered" daily. Perhaps the two thousand cooks in those days were not enough to spoil the broth. Is it not a touch of the irony of fate, that, after all this lavish expenditure on food, Richard II., we are told (on the authority of "Archbishop Scroop . . . and all the older writers") was starved to death; the story of his assassination by "Sir Piers of Exon" being said to be of late date?

SIX OXEN FOR BREAKFAST.

Yet another instance of the magnificent plenty of old days is recorded when Richard Nevill, the great Earl of Warwick, lived in Warwick Lane (then presumably the fashionable West End of London): "Six oxen were eaten at a breakfast"!—and, says an old authority, "who (i.e. he) that had anie acquaintance in that house he should have had as much sod and rost" (boiled or roast meat) "as he might carry on a long dagger, so that every taverne was full of his (the Earl's) meat!" Such was the leakage in a great house.

[Even now-a-days to partially feed 50,000 people for the "Week" at Ascot requires some catering—for one firm alone of well-known caterers in the Coronation Year of His Majesty King George V. had to prepare 2 tons of salmon, 15,000 lobsters, 1,000 chickens, 700 pigeon pies, —3,000 truffled quails, and 1,003 hares; mostly to conclude for luncheons only—besides what was supplied by many other caterers or brought in private hampers.]

To return to the XVth and XVIth centuries. The feast once cooked, it remained to serve it with proper observance of the "splendid absurdities" of chivalry; and endless was the ceremony and etiquette that appertained to this part of hospitality—beginning with the laying of the cloth. At the Installation of Archbishop Neville, in 1467, of which mention has been made: "the cloth was then laid with greatest formality and many genuflections, profound ceremony being observed, especially in placing the salt" (the large salt cellar which divided the distinguished guests from those below the salt) "and taking the assaye" (the tasting of dishes, to guard against poison). The servants and other officers partook of every dish by means of cornets (small conical pieces) of bread, and drank a few drops from all the wines poured out. This tasting, however, does not seem to have been done for anyone below the rank of an Earl.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In the case of Queen Elizabeth, even when she supped or dined alone, the greatest formalities were observed in preparing the table; and a delightful account exists of this, written at the time by Paul Hentzner, a German, who witnessed the ceremony. "A gentleman," he says, "entered the room, bearing a rod, and along with him another who had a tablecloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt seller, a plate and bread; when they had kneeled as the others had done and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried lady (we were told she was a Countess), and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting knife, the former dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table and rubbed the plates with bread and salt with as much care as if the Queen had been present. When they had waited there a little time, the Yeomen of the Guard entered, bareheaded, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a cover of four and twenty dishes served in plate, most of it gilt; these dishes were received by gentlemen of the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the lady taster gave to each of the Guard a mouthful to eat for fear of poison"! Meantime, in place of a dinnergong, "twelve trumpets and two kettle drums made the hall ring for half an hour together"; then the dishes were "conveyed by unmarried ladies to the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where she supped or dined alone."

Paul Hentzner was evidently much impressed by the amount of ceremony with which Queen Elizabeth surrounded herself, for "wherever she turned her face as she was going along," he says, "everybody fell down on their knees." His opinion was that "they (the English) are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less bread but more meat, which they roast to perfection." Warner would agree with him as to the goodness of English cookery; in regular John Bull spirit he condemns French cookery as *an absurdity if used in England*, saying "it is *here* the art of spoiling good meat"; but he thinks French methods excusable, and indeed highly valuable in France, "where the climate is much warmer, and the flesh of the animal lean and insipid," for it is there "the art of making bad meat eatable"!

Having glanced at the ceremonies attendant on preparing the table, we must now consider the feast itself. This also differed much in old days from modern entertainments; and in reading through a *Proper newe Booke of Cokerye* and its contemporaries, we come across many names strange to modern menus. For instance, among the birds are gulls, lapwings, swallows, sparrows, storks, blackbirds, robins and thrushes; there are, besides these, the bustard, now practically extinct as an English bird, and swans and peacocks, both very rarely met with nowadays at a dinner-table, but both evidently plentiful in the Middle Ages at feasts.

PEOPLE WHO ARE SENT BY POST.

CHILDREN AND STRANGERS LOOKED AFTER IN LONDON.

The case, reported from New York in mail week, of a girl of eight being sent by post from a town in Bavaria to New Lexington, Ohio, a distance of seven thousand miles, is without example in England, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The most that the British Post Office undertakes to do is to conduct a person from one address to another in any given city, by express messenger. It would, for example, and occasionally does, send an express messenger to meet a child at one railway station and see it safely across London to another.

In the same way it sometimes conducts strangers round London, the cost being the ordinary mileage fee, plus the fare of a conveyance if a cab or omnibus is taken.

Living animals are also accepted for express delivery, if they are confined in a suitable receptable, or, in the case of big doors, if they are provided with collar and chain.

The Post Office, however, is rarely required to perform special services like these. They fall more frequently to the District Messenger Service.

BACK FROM SCHOOL.

"Just now," for example," Mr. Arthur Lord, the general manager of the District Messenger Company, informed a representative of the *Gazette* we are busy meeting children arriving in London from school. We meet them at the station, and in some cases take them and give them some lunch or tea, then show them round the town, and see them safely off home from another station.

"The same system applies to dogs and cats, especially to prize cats which are sent up to London in crates or hampers. I remember that one lady used to write each time, 'Please see that the cat does not get in any

CHARGE OF AN ELEPHANT.

"We have also taken an elephant, and at another time a donkey, across London."

Recalling other services that can be, and occasionally have been, performed by district messengers, Mr. Lord pictured a boy in neat blue uniform wheeling a perambulator and doing his best to amuse the baby, whilst its mother and the servant had to be away from home.

One messenger delivered a collie dog to the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople; many like Jaggers, have made journeys to America and other parts of the world with urgent messages; and some have been required to sit up in the front seat of a motor-car and to act as guide in the London streets to chauffeurs up from the country.

More astonishing services still that have been rendered are the following:—

Taking a bottle of medicine to Aix-les-Bains.
Going to Paris to pay a gentleman's bills.
Buying penny toys for a foreign potentate.
Sitting up with sick persons.
Taking charge for a whole night of a lunatic.
Fielding tennis balls for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.
Taking a young lady to and from school.
And taking dogs out for walks.

VALUE OF FEMALE LABOUR AT HOME.

The *Daily Mail* has worked out some interesting statistics of the value of female labour. They show that the average annual wage offered to cooks is £31 10s., to ladies' maids £27, to parlourmaid £23 11s., to nurses £20 9s., to general servants £19 15s., to kitchen maids £19 14s., and to governesses £19 10s.

THE LATE LADY CURZON'S DOWRY.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the sum of £308,636 will be turned over to the new trustees of the fund created by Mr. L. Z. Leiter as a marriage dowry for his daughter, the late Lady Curzon. The money will now go to the heir.

Recently, at the annual prize distribution at a girls' school in London, the gentleman who had been asked to distribute the prizes gave voice to the following opinions: "Cooking is the short cut to the happy household. No girl should be allowed to enter into the holy state of matrimony until she has a certificate that she can not only cook a potato and a chop, but iron a sheet and darn a stocking."

WHAT IS BEING SAID.

OTHER PEOPLE'S VIEWS.

A FIFTY YEARS' FORECAST.

"If a man wanted to make a forecast of what is likely to happen in the next fifty years to the chief countries of Europe, his best plan would be to go round and observe the young people and notice which country seemed to be turning them out with the most power and purpose in life; which country was making the conditions most favourable for the normal boy and girl to grow up healthy, strong, quick-witted, and strong-willed; which set of young people had the widest outlook and the strongest grip of a common object in their lives," says the *Post*.

"Many people would be glad to see the politician promoted out of education and the superintendence of the bringing up of the next generation entrusted, without regard to party exigencies, to a man who had mastered the nature of the process."

"I COLLECT THOUGHTS."

"Of gracious personality, it is easy to understand Lady Barlow's success in winning many adherents to the causes which she self-sacrificingly supports. Asked for her 'hobby,' Lady Barlow laughingly replies, 'I collect thoughts,'" says the *World's Work*.

Lady Barlow is a Quaker, and wife of Sir John Barlow, M.P., for the Frome division.

FOUR GREAT HUMAN CONFLICTS.

"Of the four great human conflicts, race, class, sex, and creed, only the last shows signs of definite abatement in our time," says the *Nation*. "Wars in which religion is the primary and avowed motive are becoming rare, and the area of toleration is continually advancing. The other conflicts however, seem rather to grow in magnitude and in the conscious bitterness which they express. The factor of antagonism in sex has, indeed, almost for the first time come out into the open in these days, and class-wars are taking an intensity, a persistence, and a scope of action never experienced before."

IN ONE MAN'S LIFE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott is publishing his reminiscences in the *Outlook*. He says that "in the last sixty years the candles and oil lamps of my childhood have been replaced first by coal oil, then by gas, then by electricity; cholera and yellow fever have been conquered; the campaign against the hookworm and against tuberculosis has been begun; sanitary engineering has been created; the use of anæsthetics has enabled surgery to accomplish the impossible, and the discovery of the part that germs have played in the causation of disease has created a new science of medicine.

"Philosophy and theology have been revolutionised by the doctrine of evolution, and the antiquity of man has been carried back thousands of years by scientific discovery; for the fall of man and his recovery has been substituted the ascent of man from a previous animal order; for the conception of God as a King has been substituted the conception of God as a father; for the conception of salvation as the rescue of the elect from a lost world has been substituted the conception of the transformation of the world itself into a human Brotherhood, a conception which is the inspiration of the great world-wide democratic movement."

THOMAS HARDY'S PROTEST.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, protests in the *Times* against the cruel ties done to performing animals.

"It seems marvellous," he says, "that the twentieth century, with its rhetoric on morality, should tolerate such useless infliction as to make animals do what is unnatural, suppress or drag out an unnatural life in a wilful cell. I would also include the keeping of tame rabbits in hutches among the prohibited cruelties in this kind."

MICHAEL FIELD.

Edith Emma Cooper, who, in collaboration with her aunt, Miss Bradley, was known as Michael Field, is dead. "Their union in life and authorship has perhaps only one parallel—that of the brothers Goncourt," says the *Athenæum*. "Browning hailed with delight the lyrical gift which was Miss Cooper's particular contribution to their first published drama, 'Callirrhoe' (1884):—

"I dance and dance! Another faun,
A black one, dances on the lawn.
He moves with me, and when I lift
My heels his feet directly shift.
I can't out-dance him, though I try;
He dances nimbler than I.
I toss my head, and so does he;
What tricks he dares to play on me?
I touch the ivy in my hair;
Ivy he has, and finger there.
The spiteful thing to mock me so!
I will out-dance him! Ho, ho! ho!

"These lines announced that reaction from the Tennysonian mood which has at length won applause in 'The Book of Georgian Poetry.'"

SIR J. SIMON AND WALTER SCOTT.

Sir John Simon, Attorney-General, speaking at the Sir Walter Scott Club in Edinburgh, said it was Scott's influence and genius which unified Scotland. He accomplished with the pen for all time what kings and governments and force had hardly been able to accomplish for a century. How happy was the country whose unity had been secured by genius so rare, and by arts so peaceful; how fortunate would some other countries be if, too, there might arise some wizard who by a comprehension of all that was good and characteristic in all his countrymen might create a reconciliation which force would never secure.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON HOME RULE WITHIN HOME RULE.

Sir Edward Grey, addressing his constituents at Alnwick, said:—

"All I can say on our part is that the door will remain open, and I am not anxious that anything like a formal conference should begin between the leaders until it has been ascertained by the trend of public opinion that there is on their side (the Unionists) a real disposition to settle.

"I believe that the real root of the difficulty is the difference of religion, and that but for that religious difficulty you would not find there was any difference of race, or point of view, or anything else which made it difficult for the two parts of Ireland to work together.

"If the other side gave any indication that a solution on the lines of Home Rule within Home Rule would meet their real difficulties I do not believe there would be any difficulty in a formal conference taking place without delay."

UNTRAMMELLED NOMADS OF MUSIC.

ART OF THE HUNGARIAN GYPSY.

NATIVE GENIUS.

The Hungarian gypsy never reads music when playing before the public. Many do not understand one black dot from another. It is this very "bliss of ignorance" that gives so much abandon and spirit to their performances. They know naught of theoretical music. Occasionally one finds a leader who has become modernised to the extent that the band can dispense with a tutor or trained musician, who does little more than teach the first violin parts in popular music and acquaints them with their parts in overtures or more serious compositions.

But even so, it is interesting to note how the harmony of the accompaniment, as well as the leading parts, will be changed once they have become acquainted with the composition and can assert their spontaneity.

This untrammelled freedom is carried to a point where, every now and then, the gypsy leader will walk away from his band, playing the while, stroll through the numerous halls of the cafe, and, without any cues or formal warning, change from one song or key to another causing no consternation whatever among the men left behind, who will chime in in the most natural manner, never giving a thought to the key the leader has led them into after a bit of modulation.

WONDERFUL MUSICIANSHIP.

Speaking of the art of modulation, I have been astonished at the indescribable originality and musicianship displayed by Koce, the "king of gypsies." He puts his band through every conceivable modulation with the most dazzling extemporised cadenzas never once causing them to falter in their accompaniment.

Especially the "ezimbalom" player shone in this fascinating pastime. His technique was dazzling, bringing forth most wonderful euphonistic effects from this weird instrument without which a gypsy band is as incomplete as a house without a roof.

Koce is a gypsy of most extraordinary musical qualifications. He won his title of "king of gypsies" after wresting the laurels from over 200 gypsy bands from all parts of Magyarland. Though an early musical training at the conservatory fitted him to take his place among the prominent artists of his age, the lure of the carefree gypsy life and lack of ambition have caused him to remain with his own kind.

Highly regarded by such men as Ysaye, Cassels and Filman as a wonderful genius, it may be truthfully said that no artist in the concert field produces such an intense and powerful tone as this gypsy. In his harmonics, in double stops, trills and other inconceivable forms of musical calisthenics he stands alone, a fact conceded by the greatest artists of our age.

LACK OF AMBITION.

The farce of it all is that, though I had an opportunity on numerous occasions to test his strings, they were never true. When questioned on the matter he grinned from ear to ear and said: "Oh, I don't worry about such trifles."

Lack of concentration, ambition and fundamental intelligence make it impossible for the gypsy to rise in the musical world. I know of numerous instances where young gypsy children were placed under able instructors who have performed wonders in developing their musical talents, yet with one exception I know of no case where the gypsy in question has not returned to his own people and finally took his predestined place at the head of a gypsy band in some smoky cafe or restaurant.

"Once a gypsy always a gypsy," remarked a prominent Hungarian musician—a truism which cannot be gainsaid. The one exception referred to but strengthens the rule.

Through acquiring an artificial culture, the artist in question has lost the temperament and freedom of expression which strongly characterised his former musical expressions, and in attempting to hide the gypsy within him he assumes a blase pose which affects his music to a degree where his playing lacks musical intelligence and spirit.

There is an impression in some musical circles that the Hungarian folksongs and gypsy music are identical. This is a mistake. Few prominent gypsy leaders have composed Hungarian folksongs. Those expressive melodies are the songs of the people, and the gypsy is but an interpreter.

Some are wonderful in extemporising and inserting grace notes, indeed, brilliant cadenzas, in the most unexpected places; but they sadly lack the concentrative powers which fit musicians for creative work.

CAUSE OF NOMAD'S TROUBLE.

I was amused on one occasion to find a trace of creative ambition in a little nomad. One summer, day after day for about a week, he would slyly post himself under my window with a fiddle hidden under his coat and listen to my practising. I was preparing the Beethoven concerto for an orchestral concert, and, of course, strenuously repeated the more difficult passages.

One day I followed the little fiddler as he was hurrying toward the woods fingering one of the themes from the concerto, but somehow he never succeeded in ending it. After several efforts I faced him and inquired the cause of his trouble. A glance at his battered-up instrument soon explained everything. From the G string most of the metal covering was missing. The D string was patched in the most ludicrous manner. The E string was replaced by a copper wire, while the A, together with its peg, was conspicuous by its absence. When I asked why he was so anxious to learn the piece he answered:—

"Because—because it's the longest song I've ever heard." Then, with determination, "And I'll learn it, too; but I'm afraid I'll have to change a good deal of it, because I have no money for an A string and a new peg."

I shouldn't be at all surprised if he did change the tune to suit his freakish instrument. For classic forms and rules mean naught to the gypsy. They are untrammelled nomads in life as well as music.—Helen Ware in the Philadelphia *North American*.

WOMEN IN SPORT.

PROTEST FROM "AN OLD HAND"

ARE THEY LACKING IN SPORTSMANSHIP?

There are many men who, at the risk of being considered selfish, ungenerous and ungallant, are strongly of opinion that even, under present day conditions, the hunting field is no place for woman, says a contributor in the *Daily Mail*.

In making that statement the writer, for one, would hasten to add that the majority of hunting woman are lacking either in courage nor in skill, many of them going better to hounds than their husbands or brothers and yielding nothing to them in genuine love of the sport; yet he would strongly reiterate the opinion that the hunting field is no place for either our sisters or our wives.

Of recent year we have become somewhat reconciled to the entry of woman into those games and sports which were in the old days the prerogative of the sterner sex, and the question arises whether any single sport or game has been improved by the participation of woman in it.

COURTESY DIES HARD.

Every sportsmen knows in his heart that though it is the pleasure and pride of women to imagine that they enter upon men's sports on an absolute equality, without asking for or receiving handicap or concession, in reality the truth is far otherwise. Though woman have done their best to kill it, the old attitude of courtesy dies hard: the old desire, inbred in every gentlemen, to make things easy for the weaker sex and to give them where possible—unostentatiously and without reward—the advantage which an old fashioned gallantry considers their due. It is useless for women to deny this fact. It is apparent on every tennis lawn, hockey ground, and curling pond where the sexes meet in so-called equal rivalry.

Any reasonable men will admit that the small band of expert woman in different branchs of sport is well able to take care of itself. The dashing, first-class horsewomen, the touraament tennis player, the international hockey girl, the lady who can make her break of fifty at billiards—all these are independent of the concessions which courtesy is ready to offer on behalf of the male sportsman, and can hold their own with men on equal terms; but what of the large number of average women who play their games averagely well, what chance do they hold with even the indifferent player of the male sex? The weaker must go to the wall and because our inherent chivalry says that exception to that rule must be made when the weaker is women, men, we hold, is unfairly pitted against women in the field of sport.

Chivalry, again, is responsible for the fact that men as a rule are chary of protesting against their games being appropriated by women. It is so easy for the women to turn upon them and say, "You are selfish. Why do you wish to keep all the best sports to yourselves? We too, can play. We can run, we can ride, we can hit a ball. We want no concessions from you. Beat us by as much as you can; we don't care!"

CHIVALRY DOMINATES.

Now as regards hunting, it is all very well for woman to say. "Go on; don't wait for us we'll look after ourselves." But that is a point which each individual sportsman considers he has a right to decide in his own way. There are few men who will not concede something to a lady at a gap or a gate who will not give her more room in a narrow lane or a crowded ride than they will to a brother sportsman. If a lady falls at a fence there is no man near her so lacking in courtesy but he will draw rein to inquire whether she is hurt, whereas a casual glance to see that no damage is done is all that he would bestow on a man who was down; and a gentleman will certainly go further out of his way in pursuit of the loose horse of a lady than he will in the case of the mount of a male comrade.

GOOD COMRADES AND NO GOSSIP.

A strong objection to the presence of women in the hunting field is supplied by the spirit of tittle-tattle, gossip and intrigue which they introduce. In other days the chief argument in favour of fox-hunting was the opportunity which it gave for the genial meeting of all classes; and in the hands of good sportsmen the opportunity was never abused. Whatever social distinctions might have kept the sportsman apart in ordinary life, in the hunting field they met as good comrades, ready to give and take, to jest and discuss, in the pursuit of their common recreation. Woman, with all her virtues, has never been able to understand this common bond of sportsmanship; to a woman a tailor is a tailor and a farmer a farmer. She may stoop to a kindly but rather distant greeting; she stoops no lower; there is no real comaraderie with some of those with whom she rides stirrup to stirrup. The freemasonry of sport means nothing to her.

Men can share their sports in generous appreciation of each other's prowess without jealousy and without malice, whatever their opinions of their companions may be in the narrower fields of social observance. With women such an attitude seems impossible. They carry to the very fence of the fox-covert their little animosities, their hauteur, their gossip, their intrigues. A man may despise another in commerce, in society, or in his ideals, and yet admit with admiration his gallantry over a stiff country; but what woman can speak generously of the prowess of a rival whom she detests? By such traits as these a woman proves herself unfit for the great brotherhood of sportsman hip, whatever she herself may taint to the contrary.

Men who would be genial enough to others, if alone with their own sex become stiff and reserved under the watchful eyes of their womenfolk, and so the old comaraderie, that was really the life and soul of hunting is dying out. For this reason, in the interests of the old traditions which still hold value with the older men and with those who would walk in their footsteps, women, however charming however gallant, however skilful, are not wanted in the sport of kings.

OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

METHODS OF THE CHINESE LONDON GAZETTE.

350,000 TYPE SYMBOLS.

Unremarked by most of us, China has developed a national newspaper press during the last two decades, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*. In 1895 she had only 19 native newspapers; to-day she has nearly 3,000. Shanghai has 73, Peking 49, Canton 39, and Tientsin 35.

They are not all plain "Newses" and "Heralds" and "Tribunes" and "Timeses." Hong Kong has, for instance, "The United Pearls Gathered from Far and Near." And if you see it in "The United Pearls Gathered from Far and Near," too, it is so.

Do not imagine that the weekly things take a year to percolate home. In the little towns of Cathay's distant provinces, in the miasmatic jungles of Yunnan, and on the sand-swept fringes of the great Gobi desert, they were reading of the loss of the "Volturno" simultaneously with the people in America and Europe.

Getting out a Chinese newspaper, by the way, is not such a playful pastime either. When a compositor on the "Republic News" in Park Row wants a word, for example, he has the choice of 350,000 symbols to browse among.

PUBLISHING OFFICIAL NEWS.

China has the oldest newspaper in the world, the *Kin Bo* or *Metropolitan Reporter*, usually termed the *Peking Gazette* by foreigners. It has been going strong for rather more than 1,000 years. It is published with the special object of supplying the people with news regarding the acts of the Government, Imperial decrees, reports from provincial governors-general, promotions and demotions in Government service, the results of official examinations, and so on, and its internal arrangements, like those of the apteryx of Australia, are droll.

The *Peking Gazette* is published and managed by the Board of War in the Chinese metropolis. Reporters, or news runners, as they are called, bring the tidings home to Peking from their assignments in the distant provinces of the Empire.

On arrival at the transmission office of the Board of War they give up their dispatches, locked in a strong box, to a trusty eunuch, who takes the receptacle to the president (the Emperor was always managing editor ex-officio of the sheet).

The President-Editor has the only key to the dispatch box. He opens it takes a glance at the "copy," and then stuffs it in his pocket till the next Cabinet meeting, which may be to-morrow, but is generally the day after. The Cabinet, when through with its routine deliberations, forms itself into a sort of editorial council and decides how the stories shall be run, if it be judicious indeed to run them at all.

A REPORTER'S PARADISE.

Upon the inner council of the president then devolves the task of copying the originals and the Junior Lords of the Cabinet submit copies of the "copy" for endorsement. The copies then go to the Grand Secretariat, who corresponds to the Lord High Copy Cutter in Park Row circles, and the Lord High Copy Cutter turns the stuff over to the compositors and underling copyists. The originals, wrapped in silk, are sent to the Board of War, for filing in the nation's archieves.

The reporter news carrier has the dispatches strapped on his back in a flat wooden case fitted with a spring lock that can be used only once. He gets a good send-off when the time comes to hustle back to the office.

The chief magistrate of the town or the dignitary who is transmitting the dispatch must accompany him to the outer wall of the town and most of the gang of local potentates go along to show their loyalty to the managing editor in Peking. A salute of six guns has to be given as the reporter gallops out of the town gate.

The *Peking Gazette* is printed from types made of poplar and willow wood, assembled in racks like those of the Occidental printer. The missionaries from Rome introduced them in the 17th century. An average issue consists of ten or twelve leaves of thin brownish paper 7 1-2 by 33-4 inches, containing in a bright yellow paper wrapper. The pages are crudely stitched by two short twists of tough rice paper, rolled like twine, the ends passing through holes punched in the rear margins of the sheets and loosely twisted together.

COMPOSITOR AT WORK.

The title of the paper is stamped in red on the left-hand top corner of the wrapper. The inside leaves, each folded double, as in all Chinese books, give twenty or twenty-four small pages, each divided by red lines into seven columns. Every column has fourteen characters from top to bottom.

The Chinese written language consist of word symbols, not letters. Its essence is the collection of 214 radical or mother words, upon the significant stroke combination of each of which a great family of words is grown.

So the type founts, like the dictionary of the tongue, are arranged according to families. The mother word for finger, for instance gives birth to nail, joint, and scores of less closely related words. From the water symbol come those for bank, sea, river, lake, drown, etc. The nearer their relationship the nearer they are kept to the mother word.

Even with his excellent grasp on the geography of the type founts the Chinese compositor has a slow row to hoe, but he can sometimes win out against his Western confrere, for while the latter is getting supersubconsciously letter by letter, John Chinaman finds it all in one fell swoop. As is only to be expected, with such a vast collection of type, the native compositor is often in the position of Mother Hubard and when he gets there the cupboard is bare"—all gone.

Then he picks up a handy leaden blank and, taking a sort of scalpel, carves by hand the symbol he needs. If you do much Chinese reading you must often have come across these rather crudely blocked out symbols among the beautiful symmetry of the normal characters.

TOLSTOI'S HOME LIFE.

MORE EXTRACTS FROM THE COUNTESS'S LETTERS.

AFTER THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

Extracts are given below from Tolstoi's letters which his widow has published in book form at St. Petersburg.

In October, 1864, Tolstoi met with a hunting accident through falling with his horse down a ravine. Great men do all things greatly, even in mishaps. Through the invalid period that ensued he wrote his wife many tender letters, some of them dictated through the hand of her sister Tanya, as his arm was often useless or painful. "What a dear letter, and how dear thou art!" was one sentiment. Another was. "I am contented to see by thy letter that thou art, if not in a happy frame of mind, at least all right."

Again he writes: "Everything is tedious here, except my work and Tanya's (her sister's) singing. She is miserable. Cries all the time, and says not a word, just as it was that first time." In his next letter, which missed a day because his time for writing was interrupted by a man who was giving him information to help in the writing of "War and Peace," he tells the Countess how when her letter came they all begged him to let them read it, but he was unwilling.

It was too good, and they would not understand or appreciate it. But upon me it had the effect of fine music—both gay and gloomy and pleasant—it made me feel like crying. How clever thou art in urging me not to allow any one to read my novel; even if it had not been so clever of thee, I would have agreed because it was thy wish. . . .

After dinner Tanya brightened up (youth takes care of its own) and it was pleasant. I went with Petya and Volodya to the bath while Tanya and mamma went to the Kuznetsky Bridge. After the bath they gave me Rosiavef, and at tea I listened to the conversation and, while hearing Tanya's singing, I read the whole over with that delight which no one except an author can appreciate."

A BROKEN APPOINTMENT.

An anecdote which crops up about this time is one which will bring a smile to all conscientious husbands. It reminds her—apropos of a visit he had paid to his friend Aksakof, the poet—how he had once caused her bitter tears through this very man. It seems he had promised to call for her somewhere else, and bring her home, but through going to the poet's for a talk, had fallen into such a long and fierce discussion that it was four o'clock in the morning before his promise came to mind. When he called for his wife, she had been sitting for hours in tears. In recalling the incident he chides himself and teases her playfully.

He does the same in regard to a memory of another friend, Nil Popof, when she used to sit on the stairs with the said Nil, and "I pretended," says the Count, "that it was nothing to me, whereas I was really from the depths of my heart jealous of thee, for I loved thee, only in an entirely different way from what I do now." He enters into a discussion of this evolution of love, and the letter shows the influence of the broken arm through the shakiness of the writing—perhaps, too, of the emotion, as he proceeds:—

Proshchai, milui moi druk! (Farewell, dear one.) How I love thee and how I kiss thee! All will be wel', and there will be no unhappiness for us, if only thou wilt love me as I love thee. Poor, dear Tanya is still gloomy and weeps. Thou art entirely right; she and Liubov Aleksandrovna are better than all the rest, and I love them both dearly.

In the last of these Moscow letters he bewails not hearing about his little Seryozha, and he assures his wife that he would not ask anything else of the good fairy than that the boy might be well and strong: "Yet I do not love them (the children) in comparison with the way I love thee."

One might say—as Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole remarks in the "Boston Evening Transcript," from which we draw these quotations—he usually writes down to his wife's level; but it is a human, lovable, affectionate, groping genius—a Herakles in the kitchen! Perfectly charming are the individual notes to the growing children.

HIS LOVE OF HIS FARM.

In 1877 the Countess was seriously ill and went to Petersburg during her absence letters flew from Yasnaya and from Moscow. The next year Tolstoi himself was at Petersburg seeking material for his unfinished novel, "Dekabristui." In 1882 residence in Moscow, where the children could get better educational advantages, was arranged for the family, but Tolstoi more and more detested the city, and from the time began his custom of returning early in the spring to his estate. Hence many of the letters are from there.

LOVE AND DUTY.

Over and over again we get in his books, either in his own person or through the mouths of various characters, Tolstoi's conception of love. One is worth quoting, for though it does not occur in these letters, it gives the point of view from which, to be fair, we must judge him and his actions:—

"Most of the evils amongst men spring from this feeling, falsely called love, which is no more like real love than the life of the animal is like the life of man. As soon as we learn that the life of man does not consist in the number and variety of his animal desires, and that the end and aim of his life is not the gratification of these desires, we begin to perceive that love, too, must be more than animal love, if it is to be worth living for."

Half-way between the loftier view and the base conception Tolstoi was denouncing, there stands the interpretation of love that commends itself to practical, unillumined, Caristian men and women—a blend of many virtues "not too bright or good for human nature's daily food," but enfibred with strict and recognised obligations to spouse, parents, children, neighbours, and the State. It is in the degree to which they answer to these bonds that all men must be judged.

PERSONALITIES.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn entered his seventy-sixth year on Christmas Eve. He is in excellent health, and spent Christmas at his house at Wimbledon Park. He is the only member of the present Ministry whose experience in the Cabinet is longer than that of Mr. Asquith, for he became Chief Secretary for Ireland about six months before the Prime Minister first entered Parliament in 1886. He has had a long and close association with the Home Rule policy. He helped Mr. Gladstone to draft the first Bill in 1886, and was a member of the Cabinet Committee which prepared the second Bill in 1893. There are seven ex-Chief Secretaries for Ireland still living:—Lord St. Aldwyn, who was appointed by Disraeli in 1874, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Bryce, and Lord Morley.

The death has occurred at Kingston-on-Thames of Mr. John Walker Wilkins, at the age of eighty-six. In his early teens he became connected with the erection of electric telegraphs. On completion of the telegraph lines from Rugby to London in 1846, connecting the Metropolis with the rest of England, Mr. Wilkins took entire charge of the line. In that year the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament was for the first time telegraphed to about a dozen towns in the provinces for publication in the local evening papers. For this purpose the speech had to be conveyed by special engine from Euston to Rugby from Rugby it was wired to Derby, thence repeated to Normanton and despatched by train again to York, to be further telegraphed to Newcastle and beyond. When aged nineteen Mr. Wilkins made experiments and obtained signals between lengths of elevated wires about 120ft. apart, which led him to draw attention to a principle upon which telegraphic communication might be obtained between England and France without wires. Mr. Wilkins was the inventor of a delicate form of detector or galvanometer in connexion with his wireless apparatus, and was a frequent contributor to the technical Press.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the well-known war correspondent, who has just retired from active service, fought as a youngster on the Confederate side in the American Civil War, and, it may be added, was twice sentenced to be shot by the Federals in the course of the campaign. Mr. Burleigh has seen more active service probably than any man living, not excluding professional soldiers, since he has participated not only in our own wars, but in those of all other nations during something like half a century, in the course of which he has engaged in some twenty-five different campaigns. He has gone through enough hardship and exposure in pestilential climates to kill half a dozen men. One of Mr. Burleigh's best "scoops" probably was his interview with Joubert on the eve of the last South African War. The slow troop train by which he was travelling was overtaken by a special on which Joubert and his staff were going to the front. Burleigh waited till it was just moving out of the station, and then bluffed the stationmaster into stopping it by signal, telling him that he had been left behind. The special stopped, and Burleigh got on board—to be congratulated heartily by Joubert on his enterprise, and to get from the Boer generalissimo a capital interview. We regret to learn that Mr. Burleigh has not been in good health of late, but we hope to hear better accounts of him before long. The best wishes of many friends will follow him into retirement.

In an appreciation of the late Emperor Menelik, a correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following story, often quoted by Abyssinians as a proof that he had inherited the spirit of his great reputed ancestor, King Solomon. In Abyssinia the Mosaic law of an eye for an eye holds good in default of blood-money. Two men were gathering plums, one in the tree shaking the branches and the other below collecting the fruit. A branch broke, and the climber fell on the gatherer and broke his neck, himself escaping with injuries from which he eventually recovered. The family of the dead man sued the survivor for the blood-money, some 120 dollars. He had no money, and refused to pay, whereupon the plaintiffs demanded his life. The case worked its way up to the supreme tribunal of Menelik himself by which time bitter feelings had been engendered, and the claimants now refused to accept blood-money, even if offered, and demanded their full right. "Very well," said Jan Hoy (Menelik's Abyssinian title), "you have the right to claim this man's life; but the law also says that the murderer shall be killed in the same manner as his victim. Therefore let one of you climb that tree"—pointing to a huge sycamore fig—"and fall from its branches on the culprit." None of the plaintiffs would take the risk, and the innocent homicide escaped.

THE ENGLISH CHARM.

BRITISH WOMEN THROUGH JAPANESE EYES.

"Oh what a lovely complexion of these English women," I cannot help exclaiming, writes Mr. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet, We have a Japanese proverb that the fair skin always hides seven blemishes in the face; how envious the Japanese women should be if they see the real English complexion—the most famous in all the world! And what a delightful quick gait of the English woman, what an eloquent charm! Oh! what a rhythm in it. And, above all what a shape they have! My friend, an artist, who returned home after studying in England, always exclaimed: "It's perfectly hopeless to make anything good out of the Japanese woman with such a poor shape awfully tortured from the habit of sitting and bowing. Look at the English women whose straight forms look even proud as if they have a personal responsibility for the universe!"

FACE BLEMISHES SPREAD 'ROUND NECK

Arms and Chest. Pain at Times Unbearable. Ashamed to Be Seen. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Left Skin Clear and Fresh.

88, Albert Road, Dalston, London, N. E., Eng.—"For some years I suffered from nasty face blemishes which gradually spread round my neck, arms and chest. The pain at times was unbearable and they caused a continual itching and irritating feeling. At night I could get very little sleep and of a day time I felt ashamed to be seen.

"A friend who had noticed my condition sent me a little Cuticura Ointment. At first I hardly thought it worth a trial, as everything else had failed. One night the itching was very bad and I felt as if I could tear the skin from my face. I took the Cuticura Ointment and after washing my face and neck in warm water I rubbed it gently on the places inflamed and itching. Very quickly I found it gave relief and in my delight I purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap. By the time I had used a third box the blotches had quite disappeared, leaving my skin how it had never been for years, clear and fresh." (Signed) Arthur E. T. Robinson, July 1, 1912.

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LIFE IN THE GREAT LAMASERIES.

UNDER THE GOLDEN DOME.

LAMAISM IN EASTERN TIBET.

LAMAISM is truly a mystic and mysterious religion; it is peculiar and native to Tibet; the "Room" of Lamaism is Lhasa. The Lamaistic religion is very powerful in Eastern Tibet, perhaps outside of Lhasa it has no stronger place in Tibet. Eastern Tibet is very wealthy and fairly populous; its Lamaseries, the homes of the Lamas, are densely populated. The wealth of the people sooner or later finds its way to the temples. Everything centres in and around the Lamaseries and from them emanates the life and light that fashion and moulds the people of the high Asiatic steppes. The life of Eastern Tibet is seen in its Lamaseries.

Politically, the Lamas have great power and influence and practically govern and control the people. Whatever government there is in Tibet is entirely in the hands of the Lamas. The native ruler has not a sufficient following to create any great political disturbance.

Recent history has shown the important part the Lamaseries have played in the present political condition of Eastern Tibet. Hsiangcheng, Batang, Chiamdo, Derge and Dawo have all more or less participated in the political questions now disturbing the peace of Eastern Tibet. For their interference they have certainly suffered great inconvenience. Several of these large and important Lamaseries are now simply heaps of *debris*; the others are deserted by a large number of the Lamas. The Lamas, by their participation in political affairs have undoubtedly paid the penalty. Non-interference would have been their best policy.

During the present political turmoil the Lamaseries that have remained passive can no doubt account for their existence by doing so. Litang with its 4,000 Lamas suffered much from looting but the buildings were in no way destroyed. The Derge Lamasery was partly deserted by the Lamas who took little interest in the affairs of the native chiefs. Drango took no part in political affairs; and has enjoyed perfect quietness during all the unrest. This Lamasery has over 2,000 Lamas and occupies a very important position in Eastern Tibet.

THOSE THAT RESISTED.

Hsiangcheng, Batang, Chiamdo and Dawo are now lying in ruins; these Lamaseries represented 10,000 Lamas; they occupied strategic positions in Eastern Tibet; they were large, influential and powerful. United, they could have exerted great power; separate, they fell before the Chinese soldiers. Much time will elapse before these immense Lamaseries can be reconstructed and the Lamas return to them again. Lamaism, by its interference in political affairs has received a great set-back, greater perhaps than it anticipated.

Lamaism, not only politically, but sociologically, has been a great power in Eastern Tibet. The influence, be it spiritual or otherwise, of the Lamas, is very strong and magnetic. Every walk in life is more or less influenced by Lamaism. The nomad in his wild desolate life on the high barren plateaux tries to live as the Lamas teach him; the farmer in his own humble way follows Lamaism as his religion. The reckless Tibetan traveller carries its influence with him wherever he goes. Every home, every tent, every place, every village, every road is stamped and chrisselled with this mysterious religion. Lamaism has branded the people; has moulded their character and influenced their lives.

THE DOMINANT FEATURE.

Travel where you may in Eastern Tibet you cannot escape Lamaism. The roadside, the mountainside and the sides of houses, all bear testimony to its wide-spread influence. Lamaism is perhaps seen at its strongest in the immense structures called Lamaseries, which occupy important positions throughout Eastern Tibet. They are all built on the same plan; usually situated on some prominent site commanding an extensive view of some cultivated and populous country some times they are built away among lonely mountains far from any habitation or any sign of civilization. They may be seen standing on the outskirts of large villages; but this is very rare, as close proximity to any centre is not conducive to Lamaistic seclusion.

In structure they are very picturesque. The main temple usually stands in the centre, surrounded by a number of smaller temples, and the main temple in many of the larger Lamaseries is a magnificent building, accommodating during worship as many as two or three thousand Lamas. This building is built four-square and very high. It has little or no architectural beauty, being made of solid masonry and capped with a rough wooden border to which are fastened a number of large bright golden shields. The wealth of the Lamasery is known by the number of golden shields displayed. Rising from the flat roof is an immense gold-covered dome, so built that in the morning sunlight it may be seen from an immense distance. The dome is covered with a very thick plate of gold covering no doubt of great value, as the gold is supposed to be very pure.

DIM RELIGIOUS GLOOM.

Beneath this immense golden dome and immediately in front of the image of Buddha, is the seat of the "living Buddha" of the temple. From a raised pedestal the Buddha directs the worship of the congregation of priests. This living Buddha is greatly reverenced by the Lamas in the Lamasery and the people in the district. His power is absolute.

The inside of the main temple is, if anything, more picturesque than the outside. What you are able to discern in the immense darkness is very indistinct. Apart from the door practically no light enters the building. During worship artificial light is sometimes used. The building is exceedingly high the flat roof being supported by gigantic wooden pillars. From the ceiling there hangs a rich profusion of different gaily embroidered silk flags in every possible fantastic shape. These have some deep religious significance and are emblematic of something in the Buddhist religion. From other parts of the ceiling there also hang a large variety of beautiful silk bannerets. These different hangings give the temple a rather sombre appearance and intensify the deep gloom of the building.

AMONG THE IDOLS.

Facing the doors stand the large gold-covered idols of Buddha, Tsong-Kapa, and other Lamaistic saints. Many of the idols stand fifty and sixty feet high; as a rule they are heavily draped from head to foot, little or nothing being seen but the immense placid face. In front of the large idols are the altars to the respective gods. On these there burn from morning till night, and from one year to another, a large number of oil lamps. These are fed constantly and seem to burn eternally; they give only a very feeble light and add to instead of decreasing the intense gloom. Little or no incense is burned in front of the idols, but butter and tsamba are largely used in worship; the former is procured from the yak, the latter from the rough barley grown in the warmer parts of the Asiatic steppes.

The Lamas spare no expense in beautifying and adorning their idols. The outside covering is made of very beautiful rich silk, profusely embroidered. This covers the whole idol, leaving only the face open to view. The important idols are usually plated with gold and studded with precious stones and much coral and turquoise are used in adorning them. These large images greatly increase the wealth of the Lamaseries; many of them no doubt costing thousands of pounds. During the recent disturbances the Chinese soldiers stripped many of the large idols of their gold and precious stones.

MEDITATION AND TEMPTATION.

Meditation forms a large part of Lamaistic worship. The devoted Lama will sit for hours in front of some picture or image of Buddha. Much merit is gained by such devotion and a possible chance of Nirvana, *i.e.*, extinction of all desire, passion and unrest, or absorption into the infinite. This form of worship is enjoined on the Lamas, but few, very few, devote themselves to it. Their desires, like other mortals, lie along other lines; they are not very fond of hard work, and fixed meditation is not an easy form of devotion. It demands determined concentration and no small amount of rigid self-denial. The hope of Lamaism is not sufficient to allure the easy-going Lama from the pleasant things of this fair world, Lamaism as religion is accommodating, and if the poor priests' mundane desires and ambitions keep him from obtaining Nirvana he will at least find a place somewhere in the Buddhist heaven. The great hope of Lamaism is coveted by very few Lamas.

FROM LIBRARY TO KITCHEN.

There are many very interesting places within the large Lamaseries of Eastern Tibet. The immense libraries are of absorbing attraction. The sacred books are cut out on large wooden blocks numbering many thousands. Only the large Lamaseries have the privilege of retaining a compete set of this wooden type. The two sacred books most in evidence are the "Tangur" and the "Kan-gur." These contain the actual sayings of Buddha.

The Lamasery demands a small fee for the privilege of using the type. As a rule two Lamas unite in printing off a few volumes. The work cannot be done singly, nor is the laity allowed to give any help. The two Lamas begin and complete the work themselves, one holding the type while the other applies the ink. The sacred books are printed in two colours, black and red.

Another interesting place is the kitchen. Naturally this is a much frequented rendezvous. The good-natured Lama, in spite of all his holy desires and aspirations, is not above a hearty meal. In a Lamasery with 4,000 Lamas the kitchen is of fairly large dimensions. The ordinary Chinese tea, which forms the foundation of he much re nowned buttered tea, is deposited in immense boilers, and thence dished out to the Lamas, who carry it to their private dwellings and make it into buttered tea. This with tsamba forms the staple food throughout the length and breadth of Tibet; the Lamas eat it three times a day and from one year to another. The work in the large kitchens is largely done by women; the water is carried by women; the fires are fed by women and the kitchens are cleaned by women. This is perhaps the only place in the Lamasery where women are allowed to work.

RELICS OF GENERATIONS.

The last place of interest is the room where the belongings of deceased Lamas are kept. A poor boy is taken into the Lamasery. For some years he may work as a servant to some wealthy Lama. After some years he may take orders and become a priest. Fortune may have smiled upon him up to this point in his life; now he fights his own battle in the large Lamasery and odds are against him. Once poor, he remains poor. Relatives sometimes make us very rich; his are all poor, he may have none. He dies and after his death his belongings are relegated to this room.

The belonging of well-to-do Lamas are also placed there. Things of every conceivable description may be found in this room. Old matchlocks, valuable silver faced swords, old worn copies of the sacred books, tattered garments, gaily decorated saddles, tea-pots and tsamba bowls and numbers of other little precious things which Lamas constantly carry on their persons.

A BINDING FORCE.

Although not openly propagated, Lamaism is nevertheless secretly active in its propaganda. It touches every home, it influences every family and by this means it grips firmly the life of the nation. Lamaism is a political, civil and domestic religion; as such it reaches every sphere and phase of life. Everybody practises religion in Tibet; it is part of their daily business and a very important part. Not only the people but the very mountains and rivers and lakes and highways are made to feel the influence of Lamaism. They speak to the weary traveller, they constantly remind the wandering nomad, they spur on the faint-hearted mendicant; to one and all they bear the message of Lamaism.

As a religion it has a most singular and magnetic influence over the people; it binds them together; it unifies a scattered and wandering people; it gives them a common interest. When they would fight for no other thing they will fight for Lamaism. This mystic and mysterious religion has made Tibet the peculiar and interesting country it is—a land of Lamas and Lamaseries.

BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

CHANGES OF SIXTY YEARS.

WHERE TIME MIGHT BE SAVED.

In view of the recent acceleration of the journey between London and Paris to 6 1-2 hours, and the rivival of the Channel Tunnel and train ferry schemes respectively, it will be interesting says, *The Engineer*, to ascertain on which side of the Channel the speed and comfort of the leading services between the two capitals have most advanced since they were systematised. The original route between Calais and Paris lay *via* Hazebrouck, Lille, Douai, Amiens, and Pontoise, and was 236 miles in length. But, thanks to two shortenings, the first between Creil and Paris *via* Chantilly and the second between Hazebrouck and Arras, avoiding the detour to the neighbourhood of Lille, the length was diminished to 203 miles. The original route between Boulogne and Paris was as now, save for the longer distance between Creil and Paris *via* Pontoise. It was not until April, 1867, that the Calais-Paris and Boulogne Paris routes were merged into one by the opening of the line between Calais and Boulogne. This further reduced the Calais-Paris journey to 184 miles.

THE ORIGINAL ROUTE.

The South-Eastern Railway originally started from London Bridge, and went *via* Croydon and Red Hill. Thus far the route was under mixed ownership. The first two or three miles belonged to the Greenwich Company thence to Norwood to the Croydon; while the Norwood-Red Hill section was shared with the Brighton. It was in order to counter-balance the delays which might arise from that state of affairs that Mr. William Cubitt, the South-Eastern engineer, made the line from Red Hill to Ashford. 48 miles, almost straight and level—a railway race-course in fact. When the South-East main line was completed, viz., on February 7th, 1844, the Dover mail steamers were in the hands of a contractor, and the Continental Steam Packet Company was running boats from Folkestone to Boulogne. The South-Eastern Railway had purchased Folkestone Harbour in 1843, and it next acquired a controlling interest in the latter company, and in 1854 took over the concern. Seeing that the Calais-Paris rail journey was 66 miles longer than the Boulogne-Paris, the South-Eastern directors endeavoured at the outset to exalt the Folkestone-Boulogne route and to decry the Dover-Calais. The early time-books laid stress upon the fact that, although the Folkestone was a tidal service, travellers never had to use small row boats in embarking or disembarking upon this side, the inference being that they had sometimes to do so at Dover, where the service was at fixed hours.

The Chatham Company's route between London (Victoria) and Dover was opened throughout on November 1st, 1861, and soon afterwards shortened from 81 to 78 miles. The competition of the new and shorter route compelled the South-Eastern to improve its position. In May, 1864, the extension from London Bridge to Charing Cross was opened, and in the following year the spur line to Cannon-street. On May 1st, 1868, the Sevenoaks direct line, which shortened the distance to all stations east of Tonbridge by 11 1-2 miles, was put into service. Meantime the Dover steamships had changed hands. The unexpected happened. Despite its financial straits, the Chatham Company stepped in and bought the boats.

The celebrated "Continental Agreement" between the South-Eastern and Chatham Companies resulted. It was signed on August 10th, 1835. Not only the continental traffic *viâ* Dover, but that *viâ* Folkestone, was pooled, while even the local traffic between these points was brought into his joint account. The Chatham's share, to begin with, was about 33 per cent., but secured much better terms afterwards.

QUICKER TO LONDON THAN FROM.

With the exception of last summer's new 4-30 p.m. service to Paris, the journey from Paris to London has always been performed from ten to fifteen minutes quicker than that from London to Paris; the French trains have invariably run that much faster from Paris to Calais than in the opposite direction. On the other hand, the English trains have generally run from London to Dover and Folkestone from five to ten minutes quicker than returning.

The South-Eastern timing in the sixties of London to Dover in two hours including a stop of five minutes at Tonbridge, was rather remarkable. The annual report of the Postmaster-General for 1839 pays the company the following tribute:—"To afford relief in the London Circulation-office an acceleration has been made to the night mail between London and Dover, by means of which the mail, although leaving London a quarter of an hour later than formerly, reaches Dover a quarter of an hour earlier, and what is yet more important keeps its appointed time even at the higher speed with much greater regularity. The train indeed, conveying this mail is now the fastest and most regular mail train in the kingdom. Although the distance is 83 miles, it makes only one stoppage on the way, and completes the journey in two hours." A few years afterwards, before the opening of the direct line to Tonbridge, the company ran on the 23th of each month—Australian mail nights—a faster mail train. This latter train performed the journey in 1h. 45 min., including a halt for water at Tonbridge. Its inclusive speed was therefore 50-2 miles an hour, and exclusive of the stop 62.3. At that period this train was the fastest in the world on the narrow (now standard) gauge. With the opening of the rival route to Dover the Chatham Company's trains had the better reputation for punctuality. When its distance was 10 miles less it almost invariably arrived first at the Admiralty Pier, and thus enabled the passengers to seize the best seats, sofas, and cabins on the steamer.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Turning to the question of comfort, as hinging upon the railway carriages in recent years improvement has been more marked upon the French side. In the "Railways of England," 1889, the author, Mr. Acworth, proved, by means of tables of dimensions and photographs, that the rolling stock of the English boat trains was then much superior to that of the French.

Owing to limited loading gauge, the size of the English vehicles has undergone no material change since that period, and for the same reason it has not yet been found practicable to introduce corridor trains. For many years past the *trains rapides* corridor carriages of the Nord have been carried upon bogies, while in size, weight, and the amount of room allotted to each passenger they have far excelled those on this side. The "Club" train, which began to run in 1889, was both the first evening service and the first to provide restaurant cars. The supplementary fare by that service was 17s. 6d. single and 24s. return. In 1891 the South-Eastern introduced special saloon cars (American type), in which light refreshments were served, and to travel in which a first-class ticket sufficed, on the mid-day service *via* Dover. These cars were withdrawn after the working arrangement with the Chatham in 1899 put an end to competition. The present Pullmans for which a supplementary fare of 2s. 6d. is charged, were introduced three years ago.

The first great impulse to the improvment of the Channel service was given in 1870 by Sir John Fowler's project for a ferry boat, which should carry across the train bodily. In 1875 two new vessels of original design were tried in the Dover-Calais service. First, there was the twin ship "Castalia" (two hulls, separated by 26 ft.), invented to prevent sea-sickness. Secondly, there was the "Bessemer," a steamer with swinging saloon, designed for the same purpose. Both turned out failures. The Paris Exhibition year of 1878 introduced an improved twin ship, the Calais-Douvres with a speed of 13 knots. She reduced the timing between those parts from two hours to one and a half-hours. In 1880 the South-Eastern Railway built the "Albert Victor" and "Louise Dagmar" for the Folkestone-Boulogne route, which vessels proved themselves capable of performing the voyage of 29½ miles in little over one and a-half hours. Many travellers were attracted to this route in consequence, but the efforts of the Chatham Company transferred them back again, as in 1882 the latter built the "Invicta," a vessel over 309ft. in length, and with engines developing 4,000 horse-power, which succeeded in accomplishing the passage of 24½ miles in 69 minutes. In 1886 this company also put on the "Victoria" or 5 000 horse-power, and in 1888 the still larger and faster vessel the "Empress." The former performed the voyage in a few minutes over the hour, and the latter was the first to do it under the hour, viz., on June 25th 1888. The modern turbine boats, the first of which, the Queen, 323ft. in length and 8,000 indicated horse-power was added to the fleet in 1902, do not appear to have broken the record passages of twenty-five years ago. Their quickest passage from Dover to Calais stands at 59 minutes, quay to quay, and from Folkestone to Boulogne at 75 minutes, quay to quay. The turning of the boats outside the port of arrival, and the entry slowly steaming astern, lengthens the voyage by five or ten minutes, and even more in rough weather, when it is also a very unpleasant experience to bad sailors. At Dover, however, the vessels now turn in smooth water behind the shelter of the new breakwater.

Before the days of restaurant cars there were long waits in the outward direction at Calais and Boulogne for refreshments. Few travellers grudged that, but after the introduction of cars a considerable period elapsed before the duration of these waits was reduced. Probably contracts with the refreshment caterers was the reason. At the present day the 9 a.m. service from London is due at Calais Pier at 12.25 p.m., but, though there is a luncheon car on the train, the latter does not start till 1.15 p.m.

WHERE TIME IS LOST.

The Customs examinations of hand luggage is another contributory factor to the seemingly disproportionate length of time that intervenes between the arrival at one port and the departure from the other. It has often been urged that this investigation should be held during the crossing, and for the last eighteen years this has been done by the English officials on the half-past three o'clock boat from Calais. There seems no reason why the practice should not be observed on all the homeward boats. The English Customs, however, are literally a formality, whereas those on the French side, with their long schedule of dutiable articles and strict observance of the tariff laws, are the reverse. The French authorities have set their faces against transferring the *douane* to board ship, on the ground that the time occupied by the crossing is too short in which to conduct a proper examination among travellers, who are scattered about so much, and that in consequence, many forbidden things might escape them. Another factor that unquestionably counts for much with the *douaniers* is the proverbial roughness of the Channel.

They are very bad sailors, and would probably be unable to carry out their duties in a high sea. Travellers, too, resent being disturbed while in the throes of a bad crossing, and the English officials are instructed to defer their examination till the arrival in port in such circumtances. The solution of this problem is to hold the Customs on the train, but a corridor train is essential for the purpose and the limited loading gauge is a hindrance to the employment of corridor trains on this side of the Channel.

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BY

PAUL TRANT.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

Aileen quite expected that Logan would go to see her father at the earliest possible moment, and she blamed herself for being the means of bringing them together. When she rose in the morning it was with a sense of weariness, and she was reluctant to go to the office. However, it was impossible to stay away, and Costello was very excited when she arrived.

"Logan has sold thousands of shares and our brokers snapped them all up. We've got him," he cried, triumphantly. "You don't seem very pleased," he added, quickly.

"Oh, yes, I'm pleased enough; but there's no need to go into ecstasies over it. You can give me details."

She made notes as he spoke, and when he had finished she remained silent.

"Haven't you anything to say?" he demanded, with a touch of anger.

"There's nothing to be said. We've done what we planned, and are in a position to ruin Mr. Logan," she answered.

"When the settlement comes he'll be short of several thousand shares, and he'll have to buy them from us at our price. Yes, he'll come to us whining, and he'll be at our mercy. Your father would give a fortune to be here and witness it," he said, grimly.

"He mustn't come. He mustn't be allowed to come," she said, and he looked at her angrily when he noticed the fear in her voice. "You will do all you can to prevent him from coming—promise me," she insisted.

"I'll do what I can, but it won't be much. I think I'll go and find out what Tampo Oils stand at this morning. They were at four-and a half when the market closed last night. I suppose the slump may come at any moment."

Aileen watched Costello leave her office, and for the first time was conscious of a feeling of dislike. How dare he show such delight at the prospect of witnessing the ruin of Max Logan—a pigmy to gloat over the downfall of a giant! And then she rose to her feet and pressed her fingers against her temples. Where was the anticipated delight at the ruin of Max?

With a moan of pain she sank back into a chair and stared miserably into vacancy. It seemed as though she was just beginning to see herself as she really was—to see the real nature of her conduct during the last few weeks—the cruel deception she had practised on Max, the bribing of the typist, the many petty meannesses—and she shuddered.

"What will he think of me when he knows?" she asked herself, and a look of horror came into her eyes. It seemed incredible that it could have been she who had done these things, and the more she thought the greater became her distress until suddenly she broke down and, burying her face in her arms, began to sob quietly. She struggled to control herself, but in vain; but when Costello came in her tears ceased and she faced him angrily.

"Go away. I don't want you," she cried, and pointed [illegible]

"Your father wishes [illegible] you on the telephone. I [illegible] him through to you," he [illegible] and then went out, for the sight of her tears distressed him.

Aileen sat at the table and took up the receiver, and now she was composed and ready for any emergency.

"Yes, father. I'm listening," she said, very quietly.

"I've just dismissed Logan. We had a very interesting talk," Hawke said, and over the line she could hear him chuckling to himself. "It was a quaint idea of yours to send him down to get my consent. You gave me a very pleasant quarter of an hour. The only thing was, I may have gone too far. I don't want to rouse his suspicions. Are you there?"

"Yes, father. I'm listening."

"He offered to settle half his fortune on you, but I pretended I wanted something for myself."

"He didn't offer you money?" she cried, vehemently.

"No. I rather wish he had. It would have been amusing to refuse. I hear from Costello that everything is going along nicely. The news acted as a tonic."

Again she could hear him chuckling, and she trembled, for the sound was unpleasant.

"You've played your party very nicely," he went on. "Logan actually thinks that you will marry him. He warned me that he proposes doing so without my consent. The professor has just left, and he's amazed at the progress I'm making. Are you there?"

"Yes, father. I'm listening," she said, wearily.

"Why not have a little amusement out of it yourself? Encourage him a little. Don't refuse him at once. Let him think you may marry him without my consent. Then, when the time comes to bleed him, we shall be able to deal a double blow. Doesn't the humour of it shake you?"

"Yes, father," she answered, faintly.

"What's the matter? Your voice sounded strange. Tell me at once."

But she heard no more, for the receiver fell from her trembling fingers, and she rose to her feet, her face transfixed with horror.

"Have I sunk so low? And he is my father," she whispered, tremulously.

She must get away from the office, so she seized her hat and hurried back to the hotel. Lunch? The idea of food was loathsome, and she went up to her room. What could she do? Could she stand by and witness the ruin of Max Logan? What else could she do? For it was not in her power to save him even if she wished to do so, for the transactions had been effected in Costello's name.

"Shall I go to Max and tell him everything?" she asked herself.

But she knew that she would never have the courage to acknowledge her name. And when he learnt what she had done he would turn from her with contempt. Perhaps he might call for her at any moment. Should she telephone to the office that she wished to see no one, or should she go out? The thought of seeing him again completed the revelation of herself and she realised that she loved Max passionately and that without him life would not be worth the living.

"I have always loved him. I don't believe I ever deceived myself in thinking I hated him," she told herself, miserably.

Why did she not understand herself sooner? A month ago—a week ago—it would not have been too late. And she had used him to effect his ruin. It was he who had given her the necessary information, and by doing so he had thought to benefit her. The baseness of her action struck her with renewed force. And soon Max would know her for what she was—a petty trickster, an ingrate—and the horror of it overwhelmed her.

"I wish I were dead. I will go away and hide myself."

In her desperation she tried to remember Max's misdeeds—the injury he had done to her father and to herself; but now they seemed to be trivial, and to form no sort of excuse for her own conduct. Her fingers trembled as she tried to button the dress into which she was changing, and she was compelled to ring for the maid.

"You don't look well, miss," the latter said, sympathetically.

And when she had gone Aileen examined her reflection in the mirror. Indeed, she looked ill, for there were dark rings round her eyes, and in a strange way she seemed older by years.

"I'll go out," she said to herself, and did not order the car, but walked along the Strand.

She was heedless of the jostling crowd, and continued her way until she reached Trafalgar Square, which she crossed, and went under the archway leading to St. James's Park. Her step was rapid, and she passed Buckingham Palace, turning to the right and proceeding towards Hyde Park Corner.

"Miss Hawke, have you forgotten your promise?"

The question startled her, and a flush came to her face when she recognized Sir James Stanton.

"You promised that I should meet Miss Parmeter to-night. Have you forgotten?" he asked, and then for the first time he noticed the pallor which had succeeded the flush. "You are not well?"

"Only a little worried. Yes, Sir James, I had forgotten: but it's not too late. I will go round to her at once. But it must be a party of three. I can't ask Mr. Logan to-night," she said, nervously.

"That's a pity. But I'm selfish—so long as I can see her. This is my telephone number. Will you ring me up when you have seen her? I will go straight back to my chambers," he said, eagerly.

"I will do my best, and you shan't be kept waiting."

"Thank you, Miss Hawke. You're a good sort."

"Please call that taxi," she said, when the chauffeur came over she gave him Ethel's address.

Upon reaching their flat she was told that Ethel was not in, but was expected back at once, and so Aileen decided to wait. A quarter of an hour passed and the door opened to admit Max. She uttered a cry of consternation, and took an impulsive step towards him.

"I must go," she said, nervously.

"They told me you were here. I came to ask Ethel if she knew where you were. I called at the hotel."

"I must go," she repeated.

"I hope not on my account. I am sorry to inflict my company on you, but it is necessary. I saw your father this morning. You guessed I should go at once?"

"Yes, yes. He told me he'd seen you," she answered, and looked round for a means of escape.

"Then there's no need for me to tell you what happened. I expect your father quite enjoyed the recital. I want to ask one question: Did you anticipate the reception I received?" he asked, sternly.

"No—yes," she answered, agitatedly.

"Did you wish for the answer I received?" he continued, and his voice did not soften.

"You must not question me. Let me go, please. Mr. Logan, I am not very well. Please let me go."

"No; we must understand one another. Last night I paid you the greatest compliment a man can pay a woman. I told you I loved you, and I asked you to be my wife."

"Yes, yes, I know; but please spare me," she pleaded.

"I must have my answer," he said, quietly, and, approaching, grasped her hand. "I warned your father that I would win you in spite of him. That depends upon one thing. Do you love me? If so you will not heed your father. We agreed to forget the past and start afresh. I have admitted my faults, and I asked you to forgive me. If you really care you can forgive and forget. But if you have only been playing with me, then tell me so, and I will never trouble you again. I am man enough to fight my sorrow. I will live my life alone, but without you it will be dull. Don't answer rashly, for we are at the parting of the ways. I have sacrificed my pride, but I have reached the limit of sacrifice. Aileen, look me in the eyes. No, don't turn away. I want to read your soul."

"Don't—don't! You make me ashamed. I am unworthy. Please let me go," she said, brokenly.

"When you have answered my question," he said, quietly, and his arm went around her, and in spite of her struggles he gripped her fast. "Now, look at me, dearest."

With his free hand he held her face, and suddenly she grew calm and looked at him steadily.

"You shall have your answer. I love you—yes, to my shame, I love you. Now let me go," she said, in a low voice.

"That's all I wanted to know. Nothing else matters," he cried, passionately, and kissed her again and again.

But she lay passive in his arms, and her lips were cold. And soon he realized her lack of response and drew away.

"What is the meaning of this?" he asked.

"I have told you—I am unworthy. Let me go."

"Never again. You are mine. There shall be no more foolish misunderstandings. We will be married at once. Yes, I have it! We'll go to Lageria for our honeymoon. We'll catch the next steamer. And I'll devote my life to your happiness. Thank Heaven, we're both young, although we missed months. See, I've brought the ring with me."

He took her hand, but she wrenched it violently away.

"No, not that! Let me go away. I will write. Can't you see how I'm suffering?"

But he was blind, and he took her in his arms, again, and his lips sought hers, and in an instant her resistance ceased. With a cry of passion she returned his caresses.

"I love you, Max, I love you!" she cried, and tears came to her eyes.

Yes, she would enjoy to the full these few moments of bliss that would be a memory upon which she must live. Her arms were around his neck, and she strained him to her, murmuring words of endearment.

"My darling, we will never part again," he cried, and now he was quite happy.

But the door opened; Ethel came in, and they instinctively moved away from one another.

"I'm so glad," Ethel said, quietly.

Aileen suffered her embrace for a moment, and then ran to the door, sobbing as though her heart would break.

CHAPTE XXXVII.

Max was about to follow Aileen, but Ethel quickly intervened.

"I should leave her alone for your own sake. She is terribly upset. What has happened?" she asked, anxiously.

"I don't know. She tells me that she loves me, and yet she's very unhappy. I can't understand it. I must see her at once."

"You will be very foolish, Max. If you wish, I will go round to the hotel. You know I'm your friend, and I'll do all I can to help you. Remain home, and I will telephone if I have any news."

"Perhaps that would be best. Let me know as soon as you can. There is some mystery, and I believe her father is responsible for it. But I'm sure she loves me. I read it in her eyes," he wound up, triumphantly.

"Max, I'm so sorry for you. I will go on to the Savoy at once," she said, and gave him her hand, which he gripped and then left.

Ethel was just as puzzled as Max to account for Aileen's behaviour. She herself had noticed a strangeness in her manner that had puzzled her, but she was determined to speak frankly and find out the truth. At the hotel she ascertained that Aileen had gone to her room, and it was some time before the messenger returned to say that she might go upstairs.

In fact, Aileen's first impulse was to refuse to see Ethel, for she had been crying bitterly when the message came, but she changed her mind in the hope that she might find some comfort from her friend. Dare she tell her the whole miserable story? Would Ethel understand? But it was impossible to confess to such duplicity. Quickly she bathed her eyes, and she was composed when her friend came in.

"I felt that I must come and see you," Ethel said, gently.

"You are very kind. Oh, Ethel, I'm so wretched, and it's all my fault. I wish I were dead."

"Won't you trust me, dear? I'm your friend and Max's. You love one another, and it is stupid to let some absurd misunderstanding keep you apart."

"This is more than a misunderstanding. I am unworthy of him."

"That's nonsense. You'd better tell me the whole story," said Ethel, and approaching her friend, she embraced her tenderly. "I do so long to see you two happy. You have both had a rough time. When I came in and saw you in Max's arms I was delighted. Why did you run away like that?"

"I should not have allowed him to kiss me. I was miserably weak. I can never marry Max. I told him so, but he wouldn't believe me."

"I'm still in the dark, dear. I can't help you unless you give me you confidence."

"No one can help me. It's my own fault, and I am not deserving of sympathy. If you knew what had happened you would despise me utterly—as I despise myself."

"Of course, it's your father. He's responsible for all this trouble," Ethel said, with decision.

As she spoke the telephone-bell rang. Aileen took up the receiver and recognised her father's voice.

"Is that you, Aileen? I'm rather anxious about you. Have you seen Logan?"

"Yes, she answered, after a momentary hesitation.

"I thought he would come to you. I wish I could have been present at the interview. I hope you followed my advice and allowed him to hope," Hawke said, grimly.

"Yes, I suppose I followed your advice," she answered, dully,

"That's excellent. Keep it up till he knows that we've got him. You're a good girl, Aileen. I'm feeling very much better, my dear. Good night."

"Good night," she answered. And as she replaced the receiver his mocking laugh still rang in her ears.

"Father is very much better," she said, quickly, but did not look at her friend.

"Forgive my curiosity, but did his advice refer to Max?" Ethel asked, anxiously.

"Yes."

"Aileen, you've not been playing with him? Surely you've not deceived him with any paltry idea of revenge?"

"I've only succeeded in deceiving myself. Ethel, I'm not going to meet you again."

"You're talking a great deal of nonsense. You're the only real woman friend I have, and I'm fond of you."

"Your affection makes me all the more ashamed of myself. I don't deserve the friendship of any decent woman."

Again the telephone-bell rang, and she wondered who it could be, but in a moment she understood. She had forgotten her promise to Sir James Stanton.

"Is that you, Miss Hawke? I've been waiting very patiently," said, and his voice had a plaintive note.

"I'm very sorry, Miss Parmeter is with me now. I'll speak to her."

She covered the receiver with her hand and turned to Ethel.

"It is Sir James. He wants to dine with us. Shall I ask him to come round here?"

"Yes, if you will let me telephone to Max to join us," Ethel answered, quickly.

"No, no! I can't see him. But because I've made a mess of everything, don't you do the same," Aileen cried, excitedly, and then she spoke into the receiver; "Yes, Sir James; come round to the Savoy just as quickly as you can. We'll be waiting for you in the lounge."

And then she stared defiantly at Ethel.

"I shan't let you go. I won't allow you to be foolish. Sir James cares for you," she said quickly.

"I don't mind meeting him, but I do wish you would let me ask Max to come"

"It wouldn't do any good. Don't you want to make yourself tidy?" Aileen said, lightly, and a few minutes later they went down to the lounge.

Sir James lost no time, for he arrived shortly afterwards, and Ethel greeted him quickly, but there was a becoming colour on her cheeks, which deepened when he held her hand. During dinner he found that he had to do most of the talking, for the two girls were very silent. But he was quite content, and soon after the meal was finished Aileen gave him his chance, for she excused herself with the plea that there was a letter which must be written. Then Sir James drew his chair a little closer to Ethel and began to speak slowly and impressively.

"I've been very foolish, but I did not understand. I imagined that my pride would be hurt if I married a woman who was wealthy. I loved you from the first time we met, and I tried to persuade myself that I could not ask you to be my wife. I know that you love me, as you know I love you. Between us there is no need for mock modesty. Ethel, you are the one woman. Have you anything to say to me?"

Their eyes met, and now she met his steadily.

"James, you are the one man," she answered, tremulously.

"Thank Heaven! I was sure I had chosen wisely. Many women would have been angry that I dared be so confident of their love, but not you, dear. For the only time, I'm going to talk about money. Every penny you have must be settled on you—and your children," he added, under his breath.

"James, it shall be just as you wish. I have no will but yours. If I had been in your place I should have felt as you do. But I have a word to say. You will use my money just as if it were your own. If you do this you will make me very happy," she said, earnestly.

He drew from his waistcoat-pocket a single-stone diamond ring of great brilliance.

"This belonged to my mother. I loved her beyond everyone. If I am anything, she made me what I am. Will you wear it, dearest?"

She gave him her hand, and he slipped on the ring, which fitted as though made for her.

"I'm longing to kiss you, dear. Shall we go? Perhaps your brother will be at home."

"Yes, let us go. My car is here."

"And I came in a taxi. I do wish you were as poor as I am. I suppose you have heaps of jewels, and what I can give you will seem like——"

"What you give me will be infinitely more precious than all. James, dear, in spite of what you have said, I can see you still dislike my having money. Do try to forget it. It hurts me when you speak as you did just now. It's not my fault father left me such a lot. I would gladly get rid of it if I could," she remarked, with a smile that was rather sad.

Very gently he helped her into the car and set beside her.

"James—but it shall be Jim, although at first I thought you rather cold and stern. Jim, you have made me a very happy woman. There is so much that you are giving me—not only yourself, but a share of your life. I'm so proud of you, dear. You'll always take me with you wherever you go? I won't be a nuisance."

"You're the one woman I could take. You're so sensible, and don't make a fuss about things. Yes, you shall come back with me to Lageria."

"Thank you, dear," she whispered, and placed her hand in his.

When they reached home she ran lightly upstairs, and he followed closely, entering the drawing-room at the same time.

"At last!" he said, triumphantly, and held out his arms. And she surrendered herself to him with a sigh of content, and there was something of reverence in the kiss they exchanged, for to both of them the moment was a very solemn one. Yes, they were well mated. Each the soul of honour with a strict sense of duty, and yet thoroughly human, with an understanding of human weakness. They sat down and talked to one another, and he revealed himself to her, uttering his inmost thoughts and he was amazed at himself, for he had never imagined such a possibility. She listened, and her heart beat quickly as she obtained a more complete understanding of him. This was a man to worship—and to love. Yes, she could give herself wholly and completely to him with the knowledge that she would never know a moment of uneasiness. And yet she was far from being a weak woman.

"I think I hear Jack," she said, timidly.

And when her brother came in they rose hand in hand to meet him. Parmeter looked at them both, and he needed no words of explanation.

"I'm uncommonly glad. I congratulate both of you. Ethel, you may kiss me."

The two men exchanged a strong grip of the hand, and they smiled, the smile of mutual liking.

"The deuce of it is—I suppose I shall lose Ethel. And we've been such pals, he said, with a sigh.

"Jack, where have you been to-night?" she asked, quickly.

"Why, I've been dining with Miss Forrester."

"Then I don't think you need our sympathy," she said, with a significant laugh, and he turned away rather sheepishly.

"If it was not for Aileen and Max!" she said, with a sigh, and then told them what had happened.

"I can't understand Aileen. I wonder if we can do anything to help them?" Jack remarked.

"I'll call round at his place when I leave. By the by, I should like a few words with you, Parmeter," said Sir James.

"My friends call me Jack," Parmeter answered, pleasantly.

"And I call him Jim. Isn't it undignified?" Ethel said, with a smile "I suppose that was a hint for me to go. Good night."

She looked hesitatingly at Stanton, who came forward and took her in his arms and kissed her on the lips.

"Good night, beloved," he whispered, and walked with her to the door.

"Come into the library," said Jack, and they did not speak until their cigars were alight.

"She's a good girl—one of the best. Ethel will make a good wife. You're a lucky man, Stanton." Jack continued, and his voice was not quite steady.

"I know that, old chap. I'll try to make her happy. And now to business," Stanton continued, more hastily, and went on to explain his position. "Of course, I've enough to keep a wife comfortably, but I can only make a very small settlement. I've explained to Ethel that all her money must be settled on her—and am children."

"You're rather foolish. It's a false sense of pride, but you must have your own way. No one would ever suspect you of being after a woman's money. Ethel is worth a quarter of a million."

"Good heavens!" Stanton ejaculated, quite startled. "I'm glad I didn't know before."

"You'll find the money useful. There are appointments—governorships—where private means are essential. Now you'll be qualified for 'em. Good luck to you."

"Thank you. And about our marriage—there is no reason for delay?" Sir James continued, nervously.

"Just when you and Ethel like. Of, course, I don't want to get rid of her, but I won't stand in your way."

"I'll ask Logan to be my best man. Shall we say in three weeks' time?"

"You'd better ask Ethel. She'll probably fall in with the idea," Jack said, cheerfully.

Soon afterwards Stanton left, but in his happiness he did not forget Logan, so he called at St. James's, where he found Max at home. The latter seemed unfeignedly glad to hear the news, but after offering his hearty congratulations he lapsed into a moody silence.

"I'm sorry. Ethel told me. Can I do anything to help you?" Stanton asked.

"No, nothing. I've been thinking all the evening, but can't see daylight. It must be Hawke, but I'll get to the bottom of it," Max answered, grimly.

Just then the telephone-bell rang, and he took up the receiver. It was one of his brokers speaking from his club.

"Mr. Logan, I hear rumours that someone has effected a corner in Tampo Oils," he said.

And Max was effectually roused from his stupor.

(To be continued.)

THE BUSH PARSON.

BOXING BOUT PRECEDES CHURCH SERVICE.

The Tibooburra correspondent of the "*Western Grazier*" (Wilcannia, N.S.W.) thus notices a service conducted by the Rev. H. Linton, of St. James's, Wilcannia:—

"Mr. Linton struck a (shearing) shed in full swing, and being anxious to get into close touch with the men made inquiries as to the prospects of holding a service. An old hand who was consulted gave it as his opinion, if he made the attempt, he would probably meet with a mixed reception. However, nothing daunted, he soon made his plan of campaign, and lost no time in putting it into execution.

"He put in an appearance at the mess one evening, and after a few fraternal remarks introduced a set of boxing gloves. This was a bold frontal attack, and risky. The shed champion was thunderstruck. He from the start of shearing, freely had offered to fight, run, or jump with any man in the crowd, with no result, and here was a simple parson storming his stronghold. Preliminaries were soon settled, and a willing go was entered upon, which soon left the one-time champion deeply thinking.

"After several other bouts the first part of the entertainment closed and the more serious one was entered upon—a religious service. All hands full of admiration for the parson, rolled up, and a hearty exercise was the result, the first ever held there. We would not be surprised if he were elected chaplain to the West Darling shearers."

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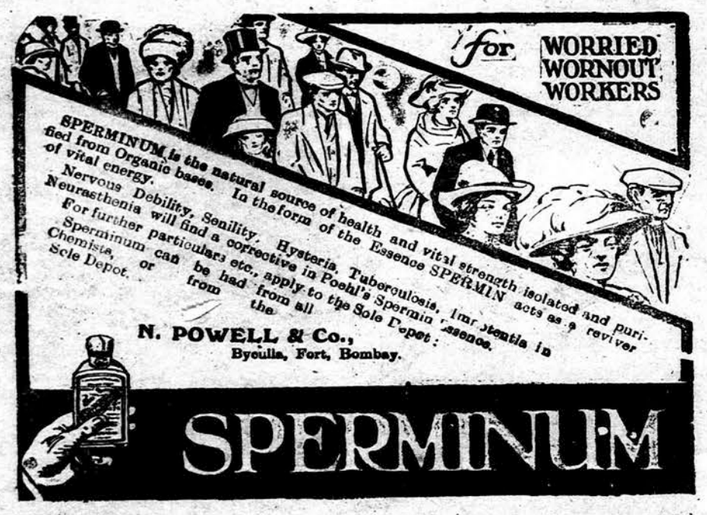

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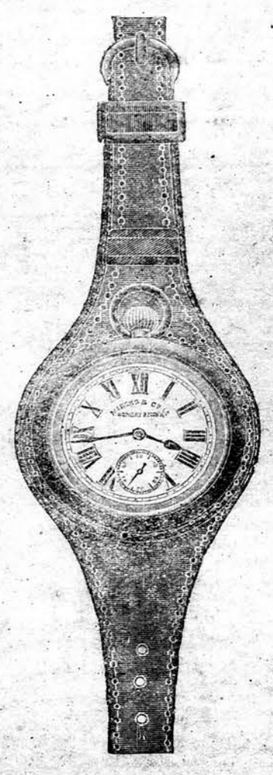

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by WILLIAM H. ARMOUR, at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.